

Bosnia and Greek-Albanian Tension on EU Front Burner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BERLIN — European Union foreign ministers this weekend will debate how to head off a potentially disastrous worsening of the war in Bosnia and try to defuse growing tension between Greece and Albania.

The EU ministers will meet against the backdrop of reports from the United Nations that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia has accepted a compromise plan for monitoring the trade embargo he has imposed on the Bosnian Serbs.

In return, the reports, which quoted Western diplomats, said the UN Security Council would move to ease sanctions on Serbia as early as next week.

The United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the members

of the so-called contact group of countries trying to obtain peace in Bosnia, announced this week that if the Serbs agreed to allow international observers to watch their borders, the economic embargo against Serbia would be progressively relaxed.

Mr. Milosevic imposed the trade embargo on his former protégés in Bosnia last month, after the Bosnian Serbs rejected the contact group's peace plan. The foreign powers had made the Bosnian Serbs' acceptance of the peace plan a condition for a lifting of the international trade sanctions on the rump state of Yugoslavia, which comprises Serbia and Montenegro.

By its action on Thursday, the contact group has agreed to ease sanctions if it can satisfy itself that the Milosevic government is making a sincere effort

to deny military supplies to the Bosnian Serbs.

The new plan, American and other diplomats in Berlin said, foresees the stationing of up to 200 civilian monitors along the frontier, which largely follows the Drina River. The monitors would have the task of certifying that Yugoslavia is continuing to supply the Bosnian Serbs with food and other relief goods while at the same time ensuring that it does not send in fuel, weapons, ammunition, or other strategic material.

As a reward for accepting the monitors, the contact-group countries will recommend that the Security Council temporarily reopen Yugoslav airports to international flights and lift the ban on Yugoslav participation in international sporting and cultural events.

If Mr. Milosevic sticks to the monitoring plan, many diplomats in Berlin say President Bill Clinton will have little chance of persuading the Security Council to lift its arms embargo on the Bosnian government, as he has said he will try to do if the Bosnian Serbs have not made peace by Oct. 15.

The United States cannot violate the arms embargo unilaterally without encouraging other countries to breach Security Council trade embargoes that Washington favors, including those against Iraq, Libya, and Haiti.

The EU ministers, who will meet on Germany's Baltic island of Usedom, will also discuss how the international community should react if the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the peace plan dividing Bosnia more or less equally

between the Serbs and a Croatian Muslim alliance.

U.S. pressure to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia if the Bosnian Serbs do not accept the peace plan by Oct. 15 has alarmed Britain and France, whose troops are a major part of the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia.

Despite EU appeals for restraint in a dispute between Greece and Albania, ministers will be faced with potentially explosive new developments following an Albanian court's conviction of five ethnic Greeks on spying charges.

Athens has recalled its ambassador from Tirana for consultations and charged the Albanian government with violating human rights.

(Reuters, NYT)

Key German Vote In 2 Eastern States

Free Democrats Are on Edge

Reuters

BERLIN Two eastern states will vote on Sunday in elections that could help Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition partners retain the role of lawmakers in Bonn or force them to hand it over to the reform Communists.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union is expected to roll to an easy victory in Saxony, while his main opponents in Bonn, the Social Democrats, are hoping for a large victory in Brandenburg.

But the voting will be crucial for the Free Democratic Party, which is flagging badly after losing all its seats in three state assemblies and in the European Parliament over the last year, and for the Party of Democratic Socialism, the former Communists, which hopes to confirm its recent strong showings.

Another loss for the Free Democratic Party, which may not win the minimum 5 percent of the popular vote to enter Parliament in either state, could further erode its chances of clearing the same hurdle to stay in the federal Parliament in a general election Oct. 16, campaign strategists say.

More solid returns for the Party of Democratic Socialism, which is expected to win 15 percent in Saxony and 20 percent in Brandenburg, could help thrust the party back into the Bonn Parliament in October.

majority and open two new options in Bonn.

One possibility would be an unwanted "grand coalition" with the Social Democrats, a marriage made to avoid any government with the Party of Democratic Socialism, and the other a "traffic light coalition" of the Social Democratic Party, the Greens and a Free Democratic Party ready to jump ship after 12 years with Mr. Kohl.

A grand coalition would be a sobering reversal for the Free Democratic Party, which until now has usually controlled the crucial few percentage points the Christian Democrats and the Socialists have needed to form a government and thus entered most post-World War II coalitions.

In Saxony, the incumbent Christian Democrat premier, Kurt Biedenkopf, is expected to defeat a Socialist challenger, Karl-Heinz Kunkel.

In Brandenburg, another popular incumbent, Manfred Stolpe, the Socialist premier, figures to win against the Christian Democrat candidate, Peter Wagner.

The Free Democrats, who failed to clear the 5 percent hurdle in Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt as well as in the European parliament ballot in June, are fighting for political life in both Saxony and Brandenburg.

The Party of Democratic Socialism, meanwhile, sees strong results in both states propelling it over the 5 percent hurdle in October.



Richard Karmel/Reuters
Defense Secretary William J. Perry of the United States and the German defense minister, Volker Rühe, following German troops carrying a wreath in a ceremony in Berlin on Friday at a memorial to the military resistance to Hitler.

Russia in NATO? Germany and the U.S. Differ

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Senior German and American officials agreed Friday that Russia could not become a member of NATO soon, but their agreement was couched in terms suggesting that the United States was more open to Russian membership at some future point.

If Russia becomes a member of NATO, then NATO becomes like a United Nations of Europe," the German defense minister, Volker Rühe, said at a conference here. "This isn't going to work, and why should we lie about it?"

He asserted that Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia deserved to become members of NATO and the European Union because, unlike Russia, "they belong to the European system, and they were artificially separated from it."

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, agreed that Central European nations had stronger credentials than Russia.

But he refused to rule out the possibility that Russia might eventually join.

Several participants in the conference suggested to Mr. Perry that the United States was excessively concerned about Russian reaction to NATO expansion in

Central Europe. They recommended that the United States admit Russia only after it has proved its peaceful intentions.

"No other country in any other era had 20,000 nuclear weapons," Mr. Perry responded. "All of our thinking with regard to Russia has to keep that fact front and center."

The conference, which attracted high-level German and American delegations, was called by the U.S. ambassador to Germany, Richard C. Holbrooke, who is about to leave Germany to take office as assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

Pilot Fired Before Identifying Helicopters

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force F-15 pilot involved in shooting down two U.S. Army helicopters over northern Iraq in April acknowledged to investigators that he carried through with the attack even though he had not positively identified the helicopters.

He and others told investigators that the incident was an honest mistake, the result of a tangled series of misunderstandings and procedural breakdowns involving many different people.

An AWACS radar plane crew failed to tell the pilots the helicopters were American, failed to ensure that the aircraft used the right identification codes and failed to make sure that the entire area was properly monitored, according to air force documents.

But the charges filed Thursday against the pilot, Lieutenant

Colonel Randy W. May, are a clear sign that air force commanders intend to hold specific individuals directly accountable, analysts said.

If found guilty of the negligent homicide charges, Colonel May could be sent to prison for up to 26 years.

Also charged with numerous counts of dereliction of duty Thursday were five crew members of the Airborne Warning and Control System plane patrolling the skies over Iraq on April 14.

Thursday's developments are the start of the military judicial process. Those charged will next be given an "Article 32"

hearing, which is roughly similar to a civilian grand jury proceeding.

The F-15 pilots told investigators they thought they were firing at Iraqi helicopters violating an allied ban on flights over a safe zone established at the end of the Gulf War to protect Iraq's persecuted Kurdish minority. The Black Hawk helicopters, carrying a delegation of U.S. and allied officials on a trip to Kurdish villages, looked like Soviet-built Hind helicopters of the kind Iraq owns, the pilots said.

But Colonel May made a critical error, according to an air force officer. He was flying as wingman in the two-man formation when the lead pilot called out that he had visually identified two Hinds, and asked Colonel May to confirm the identification.

Colonel May then called out "Tally Two" on his radio, which the lead pilot took as confirmation. First the lead pilot, then Colonel May, fired missiles.

In fact, Colonel May told investigators, he never clearly saw the helicopters before calling "Tally Two."

"I did not identify them as friendly; I did not identify them as hostile," according to a transcript of his interview with investigators.

In an interview, excerpts of which were published Sept. 3 in the Berlin newspaper *tageszeitung*, Mrs. Höhn complained that scientific inquiry into race and intelligence was being censored.

She said there were taboos against population research because the field's reputation was colored by the fact that racial

and genetic theories had been applied by the Nazis in the extermination of Jews, Slavs, the disabled and the insane.

"There are differences in intelligence among different peoples," Mrs. Höhn said in a transcript that *tageszeitung* provided to The Associated Press.

"Maybe it isn't correct to say higher or lower intelligence, but any discussion of the subject is forbidden. There are bars on certain thoughts. And I'm sorry, but that's unscientific."

Asked exactly what ideas were forbidden, she said, "For

\$27 Million Lottery Jackpot Focuses German Attention

Reuters

BONN — Millions of Germans will be glued to their television sets on Saturday for a lottery draw that has become a national obsession as the unclaimed jackpot has risen to 42 million Deutsche marks.

Germans will not be the only ones holding their breath. Hundreds of Austrians, Dutch and Swiss have been crossing into Germany to try their luck in the lottery.

Border policemen in the Bavarian town of Freilassing reported delays of up to 45 minutes at the Austrian-German frontier on Friday as streams of Austrians crossed into Germany and made for the lottery shops.

The jackpot, equal to \$27 million, is at record high levels because it has not been won for 10 weeks running.

In last Saturday's draw, 10 people won nearly 2 million marks each by correctly guessing six numbers, but nobody managed to pick the additional "super number" to win the jackpot.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Eases Stance on North Korea

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will not require, as part of a final nuclear settlement with North Korea, that international inspectors first be allowed to uncover the full history of its atomic programs, an American official said Friday.

The official, Robert L. Gallucci, assistant secretary of state and chief U.S. negotiator with North Korea, said at a news conference that "special inspections" to find how much plutonium North Korea produced in the past could be carried out months or even years after a settlement.

His comments came a day before American and North Korean officials were to meet in Pyongyang to discuss setting up liaison offices in each other's capitals. Officials of both countries are also to meet Saturday in Berlin to discuss finding modern replacements for the North's nuclear reactors.

Sinn Fein Chief Applies to Visit U.S.

BELFAST (Reuters) — Gerry Adams, head of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein, confirmed on Friday that he had applied for a U.S. visa.

A Dublin newspaper, the Irish Times, quoting U.S. congressional sources, earlier reported that Mr. Adams would be invited by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and that President Bill Clinton would authorize the visa.

The paper said that Mr. Adams would meet with members of Congress in Washington and also visit New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco to brief Irish-Americans on Northern Ireland peace moves.

Documents Seized in Olivetti Inquiry

ROME (Reuters) — The police, acting on the orders of a Rome magistrate, have seized documents from the Treasury Ministry relating to a bid by Olivetti SpA to supply the ministry with computers, a police spokesman said Friday.

The papers were taken Thursday night on the orders of Maria Cordova, the magistrate who has been heading a yearlong investigation into another sale of computer equipment by Olivetti to the state postal service. The company's chairman, Carlo De Benedetti, was briefly held for questioning last November on suspicion of authorizing bribes more than \$7 million for contracts from the postal authority and supplying it with outdated equipment.

Miss Cordova ordered the documents seized after the Radical Party leader, Marco Pannella, called in Parliament for the revoking of two tenders launched in May 1993 for supplying 1,566 word-processing systems for the Treasury and 600 systems for the Defense Ministry. He charged that the systems had been "completely overtaken by technological developments in the sector."

Tailhook Sex-Abuse Case Is Settled

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Only days before trial of a lawsuit over the bawdy 1991 Las Vegas convention of a naval aviators group, the Tailhook Association, the group has reached a settlement with the plaintiff, a former U.S. Navy lieutenant who was among the women sexually abused there.

The settlement was disclosed by lawyers for the association and Paula A. Coughlin, who filed the suit last year. The terms were not disclosed. The settlement leaves the Las Vegas Hilton, where the convention was held, as the only remaining defendant. Ms. Coughlin resigned from the service on May 31, citing what she described as unrelenting pressure resulting from her complaint.

Pentagon investigators concluded that 83 women were assaulted or harassed by drunken aviators. One was Ms. Coughlin, then a naval helicopter pilot, who has said that she was groped in a crowded corridor one night during the convention.

Satellite Launched by Ariane Is Lost

CAYENNE, French Guiana (Reuters) — A satellite launched for American Telephone & Telegraph Co. by a West European Ariane rocket was lost after being placed into orbit, an official of the U.S. communications company said Friday.

Karl Savatli, vice president and general manager of AT&T Skynet, said the 7,500-pound (3,400-kilogram) Telstar 402 satellite, launched Thursday from French Guiana, would probably never function. Telstar 402, the second in a series of three satellites, was to provide voice, video and data transmission in North America, Mexico and the Caribbean.

"We lost communications with the Telstar 402 approximately 10 minutes after it separated from its launch vehicle, indicating a major malfunction," he said by telephone from the European Space Agency launching center in Kourou, French Guiana. A spokesman at the Paris headquarters of the rocket's manufacturer, Arianespace, said that the launching had been successful but that it appeared the satellite had started spinning as it passed over Mauritius.

Pressure Mounts on Lesotho's King

MASERU, Lesotho (AP) — South African jet fighters flew over Lesotho's military barracks on Friday, apparently in a show of force, and strikers shut down the country to demand restoration of the elected government.

There was no violence or military activity reported in Lesotho. Vacant streets and locked businesses showed the effectiveness of the strike called by supporters of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, whose government was thrown out Aug. 17 by King Letsie III.

Talks involving the king, Mr. Mokhehle and envoys from South Africa and other nations were suspended Wednesday after the sudden death of Letsie's sister. The South African envoy had said Tuesday that an agreement was imminent for Letsie to restore the Mokhehle government in exchange for talks on the powers of the monarchy.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greek Air Unions Threaten a Strike

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek airline unions threatened Friday to strike over a draft government bill that calls on Olympic Airways workers to accept wage freezes, early retirement and benefit cuts or be fired.

"This is not what we had agreed on with the government, and if they insist on passing the bill, we will certainly strike," said Dimitris Tsatsoulis, vice president of Federation of Civil Aviation Unions. The draft bill by the ruling socialists was leaked to the press by the federation and is expected to be voted on by Parliament this month.

The French town of Condom plans a museum on the contraceptive to cash in on foreign tourists who snicker at the name. The word "condom" in French has Latin roots linked to the confluence of two rivers and has nothing to do with the contraceptive, although the creeping influence of English means that some French people use the word in its English sense. (Reuters)

Spain and Austria will open a third border crossing at Moravsky Jan-Holosem, at the end of the month. (Reuters)

A cholera epidemic is spreading in Sierra Leone, where 90 people have died of the disease among about 1,000 registered cases. (AFP)

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United States will not release North Korea, that's official and Friday, a spokesman for the Korean said a new release of information, including photographs, could be returned to the United States.

more American and North Korean officials of both countries are discussing the matter.

Applies to Visit U.S.

Adams, head of the House of Representatives, said Mr. Adams would be a committee, and that President

any world meet with the U.S. to meet New York, India, and

in Olivetti Inquiry

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For instance, Mr. Shelby said with Republicans in an 11-hour bid to scuttle the crime bill, at a time when its passage was crucial for Mr. Clinton.

And as the administration

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lawyers for the group said last year, the Las Vegas Hilton, who only remained anonymous on May 20, noting as a result of the negotiations, that the group was given the case.

by Ariane L. Loh

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Lesotho's King

th African country, which has been called the "crossroads of the world." Now it appears that Times Square is becoming a town square, too.

An increasing number of giant signs — spectacles in the parlance of the outdoor advertising industry — are promoting debate on such social issues as gun control, AIDS and nutrition.

These paid pitches stand alongside the big billboards dedicated to conventional sales messages for products like jeans, soft drinks and underwear.

Since last week, visitors to Times Square have gaped at a blocklong spectacular imploring them: "Cut fat intake and live longer!"

The sign, which replaced a Camel cigarette spectacular, is sponsored by Phil Sokoloff, a wealthy industrialist who rented it through Oct. 31.

Mr. Sokoloff, known for crusading against fat and cholesterol, bought the sign to help

make the American public eat healthier foods and live longer," he said. It advertises a supermarket sweepstakes he created to generate interest in the new nutritional labels on food packages.

Mr. Sokoloff's sign joins so-

"This could be the start of using Times Square as a forum, a village green."

Jason Perline, a billboard executive

cial-issue signs that include a "death clock" counting the mounting fatalities caused by handguns since Jan. 1; a sign for Kemer, an apparel company, that often carries ads supporting efforts to fight AIDS, and a Sony video screen that fre-

quently runs public service announcements.

"This could be the start of using Times Square as a forum, a village green," said Jason Perline, chairman at Van Wagner Communications, the New York outdoor advertising com-

pany that produced Mr. Sokoloff's sign.

Tama Starr, president of Artkraft Strauss Sign Corp. in New York, which produced the handgun clock, said: "While it's a new idea, it's also an old idea. During World War II, we built

the same kind of signs that are

now being used to do the same thing again."

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International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

China's Lack of Fair Play

The International Olympic Committee stung China's leadership last September by rejecting its heavy-handed campaign to be host of the 2000 Olympics. What seems to have tipped an extremely close vote was the committee's anxiety that a Chinese human rights debacle could seriously embarrass the Olympic movement.

Yet China, which still hopes to stage the 2004 Games, persists in putting political repression ahead of sports. Witness the case of Fang Zheng, a champion discus thrower excluded from competition at the Far East and South Pacific Disabled Games for the crudeness of political reasons.

After Mr. Fang had qualified for the national team and received an official send-off from his own province, national authorities suddenly panicked over the origin of his disability — he had lost both legs after being run over by a tank in the 1989 Tiananmen Square uprising. Even though Mr. Fang agreed not to talk to the press about the circumstances of his injury, he was falsely told that the discus

event had been canceled and was sent home. On Wednesday, a New Zealand athlete won the discus throw by default. By then Mr. Fang had become a nonperson, with Chinese officials at every level denying that they had ever heard of him.

China is not the only country that lets politics intrude in its sports programs. The abuses of former Soviet bloc countries were notorious. But nations that play politics with sports eligibility are in no position to complain when their suitability to sponsor major international events is questioned over issues like human rights. Though the site of the 2004 Olympics will not be decided for three more years, Beijing risks another disappointment if it persists in its present course.

Friends of China and friends of human rights — two categories that should include the Clinton administration — would do Beijing a favor by reminding it at every opportunity of the minimum standards of international fair play.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Slice of Mideast Peace

Israel now reports that it offers Syria a little piece of occupied territory — to whet Syria's appetite for more and to accustom Israeli public opinion to less. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin admits that the slice of the Golan Heights meant to be served up first, in return for full normalization of official ties, is "sight." It is also free of Israeli settlers: Mr. Rabin wants a three-year "testing period" before he stands up to the Israeli lobby supporting the 13,000 settlers on the Golan — a lobby stronger than the one supporting fundamentalist settlers in the West Bank.

An indirect exchange between Syria and Israel has been going on under the wing of Secretary of State Warren Christopher. This is perhaps why the disclosures made by Mr. Rabin this week sounded not so much like the terms of a final settlement but like an early bargaining position. It isn't known whether U.S. diplomacy is a cover or a substitute for the direct talks needed to close any deal.

The Israeli movement in the direction of serious negotiation with Syria is public. It is harder to tell whether President Hafez Assad is finally moving from word to deed in the effort to replace by diplomacy the territory Syria lost by war in 1967. Mr. Assad has wasted much of his bargaining strength. He misused Soviet

patronage, and then it was gone. His regional strivings left him with a lone partner, Iran, unable to help advance his political goals. He continues to play the terrorist card in a manner to spoil his strategic approaches to the United States. Once an era of regional peace-seeking opened, he let leadership slip to Egypt. Nor could he stop the Palestinians, whom he intended to dominate, from acting on their ambition of a state of their own. During the summer, Jordan made its move to all-but-explicit normalization with Israel, isolating him further.

Syria is a repressive police state generations behind Israel in technology — military and civilian — and decades behind its own economic and social potential. On all fronts, it urgently needs to devote itself to catching up. So it is encouraging news that Damascus is starting to answer

American appeals for the public words and gestures that will convey to the Israeli people, as Anwar Sadat conveyed by his trip to Jerusalem, a readiness for full and normal relations. Syrian television has shown scenes of Jordanian-Israeli peace-making and the foreign minister, in a first, invited Israeli journalists to a press conference (in London) and spoke in favor of a "warm peace."

— THE NEW YORK POST

Always Unfair Punishment

Three months after accusing O.J. Simpson of double murder and only weeks before the trial, Los Angeles prosecutors have yet to say whether they will seek the death penalty. Their hesitation is understandable, but the delay constitutes an indictment of capital punishment and exposes the arbitrary rules that haunt its use.

Whoever slashed the throat of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole, and stabbed her friend Ronald L. Goldman to death is surely eligible for California's death penalty in every legal sense. But the same can be said of multitudes of convicted murderers, while only a few hundred have been executed since 1976 under court-approved guidelines. The selection from those eligible, as even advocates of the death penalty understand, is warped by unwritten standards and social forces.

Race, class and wealth reign here. Careful studies have shown that when homicides similar in other respects are compared, race is often more of a determinant of punishment than the law's statutorily aggravating factors such as egregious brutality or a particularly evil motive. Blacks who kill whites are executed regularly, but only once in recent years has a white been executed for killing a black.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Small Families, Big Future

It is a crime against humanity that delegates at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo should waste time arguing over words while 3 million babies die every week for lack of food or medicine. But it must also be stressed that the highly publicized furor concerns less than 1 percent of the conference's draft Program of Action to tackle what is undeniably the single most important challenge to global security and stability. Unless brought under control, population growth could mean food shortages, increased pressure on resources and accelerated destruction of the environment.

Every country and group represented in Cairo, including Iran and the Vatican, accepts the need for some kind of population control. The dispute is confined to

methods and their impact on values. The short answer to the second point is that nothing can place more strain on a family than economic hardship. As for the first, no one will quarrel with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's idealistic reasoning that "the girl who receives her diploma will have fewer babies than her sister who does not."

While keeping that in mind, the aim should be to bring down the birth rate through conventional methods of contraception that are safe, reliable and easily available. Such a program would also reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies and, therefore, abortions.

But the UN cannot take over the task. Each government must find the political will and the social courage to convince its people that their future happiness calls for smaller families.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

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Imposing Democracy: Could U.S. Stop With Haiti?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — Is there a "right" to be governed democratically by rulers chosen in free competitive elections? Does Haiti have such a right?

The Clinton administration thinks so and has tried hard for months to rouse support in the "international community" for action that will depose the military government of Haiti and restore the elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Their sustained efforts and the political skills of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, have produced a UN Security Council resolution authorizing "the use of all necessary means" — that is, force — to achieve this end.

But they need troops as well as legitimacy, unless the "necessary force" is provided and paid for exclusively by the United States.

Weeks of effort to persuade other governments to contribute have netted little: Four Caribbean island states finally agreed to provide 266 troops for noncombatant "support" roles. Canada turned down the appeals to join the expeditionary force but offered to send peacekeepers. No European ally of the United States will participate in the military phase of the Haitian operation. No major government in the Western Hemisphere will join in the invasion.

But the Clinton administration is not deterred by this reluctance or lack of participants. It has the Security Council's authorization, the UN secretary-general's endorsement, the encouragement of a small but intense group of Americans on the left end of our political spectrum and the comfort of a doctrine that justifies the use of force in just such circumstances.

The Clinton team justifies its plan to invade Haiti on grounds that force is required to "restore democracy," of which Haiti was deprived by the military coup.



They offer other supporting arguments as well: that General Raoul Cedras and his colleagues have refused to carry out the Governor's Island agreement (calling for withdrawal under specified circumstances); that the Cedras government has violated the civil rights of Haitians, and that it has failed to carry out the decisions of the UN Security Council. But these are marginal.

The fundamental justification for using force is that democracy should be restored. But the case being made for intervention depends on a postulated "right to democratic government."

Mrs. Albright, speaking in the Security Council, described the resolution authorizing the use of force to restore "legitimate, constitutional authority to Haiti" as "historic." Well, she might. It is

the first action of its kind ever. The authorization itself constitutes a significant expansion of the Security Council's jurisdiction over the internal affairs of member states and is for that reason alone important. But the idea of a "right to democracy" that can be imposed by force is a dramatic departure from previous theory and practice.

International lawyers, notably Thomas Franck, have written in recent years of an emerging "democratic entitlement" and an "emerging right to democratic governance."

This "democratic entitlement" is rich in implications. If political democracy is viewed as "a human right" shared by all persons and if the "world community" has an obligation to use force to protect those rights, then it is

appropriate to use force to depose Haiti's military government — or any government that achieves power by force and violates its citizens' rights.

If we act against the Haitian government on these grounds we should understand that it may be necessary to act again should President Aristide prove deficient in his respect for the right of Haitians. And if we act against Haiti we should do so understanding that there are 55 countries judged by the Freedom House analysis to be "not free."

If the Clinton administration decides to use force against Haiti rather than against Cuba, China, or other "nonfree" governments, it must be prepared to say why.

Mr. Franck, whose work was an important source for the ideas and arguments of Morton

Halperin and other Clinton administration officials concerning the "right to democracy," can foresee the day when the "global community" guarantees democracy as a "legal entitlement." But he adds, "The collective use of military force to protect the people's right to democracy is an extremely remote bridge which need not be crossed at present."

It is precisely the bridge President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher must cross on their way to "restoring democracy" in Haiti. Before they set out on this mission, in which no substantive U.S. national interest is at stake, they should ask themselves what precisely they intend to do upon reaching the other side.

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Some Deadly Facts of Life And the Cost of Inaction

By Norman Myers

OXFORD, England — As the International Conference on Population and Development proceeds in Cairo, let us note some facts of life: There are 2.5 billion sexually active people in the world, who engage in a total of 100 million couplings daily.

The implications are not always recognized by political leaders. According to Dr. Rodger V. Short of Monash University in Melbourne, who compiled the statistics, there are also each day: 900,000 conceptions, half unplanned and a quarter unwanted; the births of 400,000 children, 1 in 10 of whom will die before age 5; 150,000 abortions, one-third of them in developing countries without medical supervision; the deaths of 1,400 women as a result of pregnancy-related problems and abortions; 350,000 cases of infection with sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, and a net increase in the world's population of 250,000.

Another concealed cost is that of "disappearing females." In many developing nations, girls endure poorer nutrition and health care than do boys. Worse, female fetuses are increasingly aborted in China, India and a growing list of other countries. Female infanticide is still widespread.

Still other problems are little recognized on the population front, notably unemployment in developing nations. The work force in those nations numbers 2 billion people, of whom at least a third are unemployed or grossly underemployed, a total exceeding the work force of developed nations. To supply employment for new workers, let alone those now without work, developing nations will need to create 40 million new jobs annually during the 1990s. By comparison, the United States plans to double U.S. funding for population control by 1995, compared to what it was in 1992.

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The funding for population matters by rich nations has been declining in real terms to less than \$2 a year per taxpayer. The costs of action are even more trifling when compared with the high costs of inaction.

So-called "coat hanger" abortions in developing nations result in the deaths of 500 women daily. This mass mortality occurs because the women are denied freedom of reproductive choice. If, as Dr. Mahmoud Fathallah of the Rockefeller Foundation points out, there was a freedom movement in which 500 people died in a single event on a single day, the world would be outraged. But when 500 women die day after dreadful day in pursuit of their reproductive freedom, the world hardly blinks an eye.

For much of the 1980s, the anti-abortion lobby in the United States persuaded the Reagan and Bush administrations to suspend

The funding for population matters by rich nations has been declining in real terms to less than \$2 a year per taxpayer. The costs of action are even more trifling when compared with the high costs of inaction.

And as soon as President Hafez Assad decides to sign a peace treaty, Israel will start a three-to-five-year withdrawal from the Golan Heights, which Mr. Rabbin once considered vital to Israel.

And so as soon as President Hafez Assad decides to sign a peace treaty, Israel will start a three-to-five-year withdrawal from the Golan Heights, which Mr. Rabbin once considered vital to Israel.

However it turns out, one thing is not debatable: Israel has some unusual negotiating partners.

King Hussein loves receiving American Jews. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?

Mr. Assad has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Rabbin has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabbin.

None of these realities will stop the Labor government from doing what it thinks is right. But if I were an Israeli and I felt I had to dance with wolves, I would certainly keep counting my toes.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Dead Monarchy

NEW YORK — Commenting on the death of the Comte de Paris, the HERALD says: "The Royalist cause in France is so hopeless that the death of the Comte de Paris is utterly devoid of political significance. The Republic is too strong to be overthrown by any political aspirant." The French people feel that the monarchy is dead, and that the Comte de Paris, heir to the kings of France, has contributed not a little to the disintegration of the royal family.

1944: Talk of Surrender

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The possibility that there may never be a general surrender of the German armies, but that they will gradually disintegrate into fragments which will "surrender piecemeal," was emphasized in a statement issued by the War and Navy Department and the Office of War Information. On the flood tide of United Nations victories in Europe, false rumors of German surrenders have already appeared, adding that these "may be expected to be more frequent from now on."

1919: Biggest Aeroplane

PARIS — The German newspaper states that what is claimed to be the biggest aeroplane in the world has been built at the aviation works at Leipzig, and has made its first flight. It has a span of 134 ft. and is 60 ft. in length and 20 ft. in height. The aero-

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Braque, Large and Small

Maeght Exhibition Follows a Long, Varied Career

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

SAIN-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France — In recent decades Georges Braque has been somewhat eclipsed by more prolific figures of 20th-century art such as Picasso or Matisse. In matters of art, however, comparisons are odious, and the exhibition assembling 120 major paintings, collages and sculptures by Braque at the Maeght Foundation (through Oct. 15) demonstrates that the French artist's work ages well.

His earliest promising work, done in 1900 at the age of 18, is as somber as van Gogh's boots. Six years later, however, Braque exploded into Fauvism and for a short while his paintings were all acid greens and fluorescent pinks. This continued until he bumped into Cézanne's work sometime in 1907. He had turned out a few pre-Cubist landscapes in muted tones before being taken to Picasso's studio by the poet Guillaume Apollinaire.

On the studio wall hung a large and startling canvas: "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon." Braque was stunned by the toruous, contradictory nature of the painting, its monumentality, and the absence of a coherent unifying space.

"It's as though you were forcing us to drink gasoline," he objected.

That same month he began painting his "Grand Nu," which William Rubin considers a constructive riposte to the "Demoiselles." It hangs in the current exhibition, an ugly nude but a well-built painting implicitly containing all the later development of Braque's work.

Despite this initial reaction, the meeting with Picasso led to a major turning in Braque's development. The two artists began elaborating Cubism together. In Braque's words, they were roped together like mountain climbers. Their common venture continued until the outbreak of World War I.

The slow, meditative Braque and the quicksilver Picasso formed a strange team — as ill-assorted, one might think, as a horse and an ox. It would, how-



"Grand Nu," Braque's response to "Demoiselles."

ever, be wrong to assume that all the invention came from Picasso, a notion that the latter tended to encourage. He did not always recoil before un-sportsmanlike behavior and on one occasion at least, smudged referred to Braque as "Madame Picasso."

The fact is that Braque had started meditating on Cézanne before he met Picasso, and Cubism was the outcome of a meeting of minds.

Braque was sent to the front, suffered a bad head wound in 1915 and was demobilized in 1916. Returning to painting he still used the Cubist form, but color began to return and an intriguing formal drift led to the major works of the last half of his life.

The experience with Cubism and with collage encouraged an idiosyncratic organization of space, already implicit in Cézanne's still-life paintings. In "Le Buffet" (1920), the top of

Braque's buffet slants upward like a draftsman's table; the guitar has become an ideogram. The top of the billiard table in "Le Billard" (1944) bends in the middle, while lines that look like vapor trails emanating from the nearby table and chair cut across it.

This painting in a way epitomizes the singularity of Braque's art. The formal features are obvious enough and so are their Cubist origins. The predominant colors are brown, ochre and yellow.

As in many of Braque's still-lives, the setting is a rather ugly French interior with heavy woodwork and pretentious furniture. These the artist manages to transfigure, as he does so many other obviously banal shapes, to the point that the spectator is seduced into forgetting all the complex machinery of his art, and plays effortlessly upon his small canvases like a consummate musician on a reed flute.

in the way he restructures a space that is in itself banal and immobile (that of his studio for instance), making it vibrant and dynamic. Shapes are altered, sometimes in ways that might appear startling (as in the woman's hand in "Patience"), but the overall structure always makes sense.

The general structure of Braque's work up to the mid-'50s is strikingly complex. Matisse made large and complex works too, but there was a dance-like lightness to them, whereas Braque's paintings are weighty, meditative, assembled like the pieces of a chest of drawers crafted by a good carpenter.

It is this sense of complexity that is dominant when the viewer leaves the main circuit opening the exhibition. One also has a feeling of incompleteness, as though these major works called for a synthesis.

That synthesis is there, however, in a different part of the building, opposite the foundation library, in works from the five last years of Braque's life.

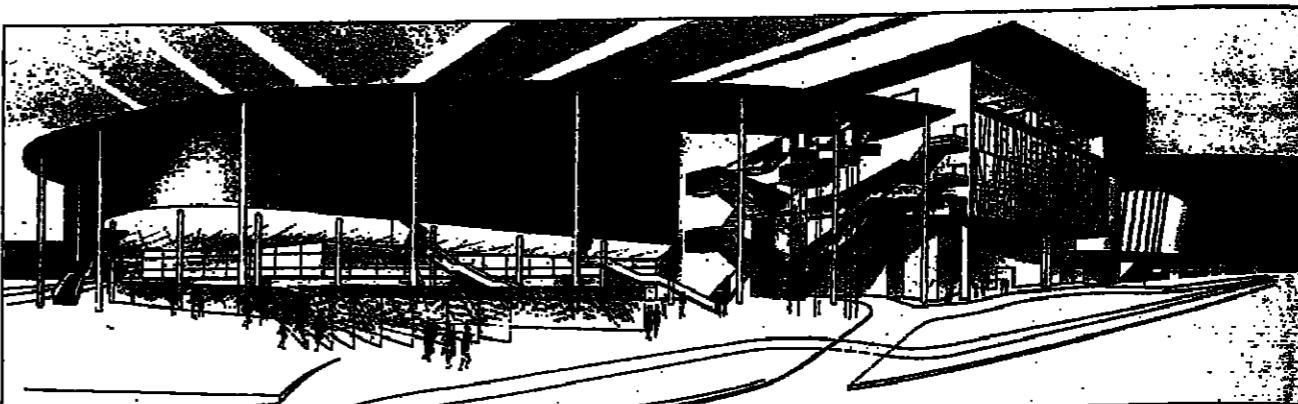
BRAQUE'S career was spent painting large, complex, powerfully structured canvases, and it is in this perspective that the small, simple paintings of the last years can appear magical and moving.

They are seascapes and landscapes, and there is "nothing to them" in a sense — yet only a very great artist could achieve so much with this sort of "nothing."

Basically reduced to two horizontal strips separated by a narrow band, empty fields, empty boats lying on a beach at sunset (or in the dark of night), they suggest the perception the artist could have of life, death and his own person as he approached his 80th year.

They radiate a beautiful simplicity and serenity and, while small in size, they open onto a much vaster space than do some of the larger canvases beside which they hang.

Such is the synthesis or the summation in which Braque casts off all the complex machinery of his art, and plays effortlessly upon his small canvases like a consummate musician on a reed flute.



Rem Koolhaas's design for the Congrexpo in Lille, France; the drawing will be part of an exhibition in New York.

The Post-Nationalist Architect

By Douglas Coupland

IN 1967, when I was in the first grade, I was wildly envious of the house of my friend up the street, Steven Steven's family's house gave the impression of being co-engineered by the editors of *Sunset* magazine and the Apollo 11 design team: outward swooping walls with daisy-patterned cinder blocks; post-and-beam ceilings with cerulean blue Lucite room dividers.

Plastic! Intercoms! Lava rocks! Skylights! Bamboo! It was part "2001," part Benihana.

Steven's house was so modern, in fact, that it contained no 90-degree angles. It made my own family's Cleveresque number seem like a frumpier version of Anne Hathaway's cottage.

It was hard to imagine inviting Sean Connery and Jill St. John over to our house for cocktails, while Steven's house positively exuded an aura of spies and politicians contemplating sex.

Steven's house was the embodiment of newness. Now, a quarter-century later, I ask myself where is newness currently being generated architecturally? Where is Steven's family living these days?

Lille, France, would appear to be the answer, site of the half-billion-dollar EU-funded Eurailille at the French entrance to the Channel Tunnel. And the master planner of Eurailille's newness is the architect Rem Koolhaas, subject of an important show at the Museum of Modern Art beginning Nov. 3.

Threeholds/O.M.A. at MOMA: Rem Koolhaas and the Place of Public Architecture, on view through Jan. 15, will present models and other designs for five of his buildings, with pride of place going to the Congrexpo, his building at the Eurailille complex, and three urban proposals, Eurailille among them.

Koolhaas's 1978 book, "Delirious New York," a celebration of the city's congestion and architectural diversity, will be reissued to coincide with the show.

Visitors to the museum will see the work of a true Eurocitizen: 50, Dutch, tall, thin, austere and Maserati-driving, with offices in Rotterdam, a family in London, and design projects in France, England, Italy, and Germany.

To walk within the nearly complete complex at Lille is to taste the mythology of Europe, 1992 — its sense of optimism and, as Koolhaas states, its "drastic interventions across the territory" by projects

— exactly like Eurailille or the truck-clogged conveyor-belt freeway system that has turned Europe into a *de facto* Fordian assembly line.

"Architects, for the first time in several decades, are being solicited for their power to physically articulate new visions," says

Rem Koolhaas is Dutch, drives a Maserati and works in France, England, Italy and Germany.

Koolhaas, in person charming, unassuming, hyperarticulate. "Once again one feels a belief in the propagandistic nature of architecture."

Eurailille looks and feels as if a lunar research station has crash-landed onto a small, respectable French market town. This is meant as a compliment. One gets the feeling that Steven and his family are now prowling the complex, buying protein capsules with cash cards, entering oval rooms using speech-based identification systems; transferring billions of dollars from one country to another in microseconds and boarding high-speed trains to Brussels. Something is happening here. But what?

What is happening is that Koolhaas is incorporating into his work the structural processes that are informing our society as a whole and is creating architectural metaphors for these new processes.

In the '50s and '60s society built socialized housing and United Nations buildings (liberal utopianism). In the '70s it was brutalist universities (liberal paranoia). In the '80s it built gold-skinned unleasable S&L wedding cakes (late capitalism). And in the '90s it builds European Union megaprojects and computer codes (post-nationalism and cyberspace).

But Koolhaas also explores more subtle and pervasive forces. The future is happening far faster than anybody ever thought it

would. Koolhaas meets this future head on, and not simply through deconstruction, a process he considers "corny at best — an obvious, quickly tiring metaphor for fragmentation."

No, Koolhaas is fascinated by processes that alter our world view so profoundly that they seem almost invisible. He believes that "architecture reveals the deepest and sometimes most shocking secrets of how the values of a society are organized."

Rem Koolhaas lassos millennial factors, then exploits them for structural and stylistic effect. Walls become doors; doors and walls vanish altogether; geographically distant rooms and places are afforded in-your-face visual intimacy with one another.

Top becomes bottom, and vice versa. Roads and railways penetrate and flow through structures. Seats within auditoriums are assigned tribal clusterings of color.

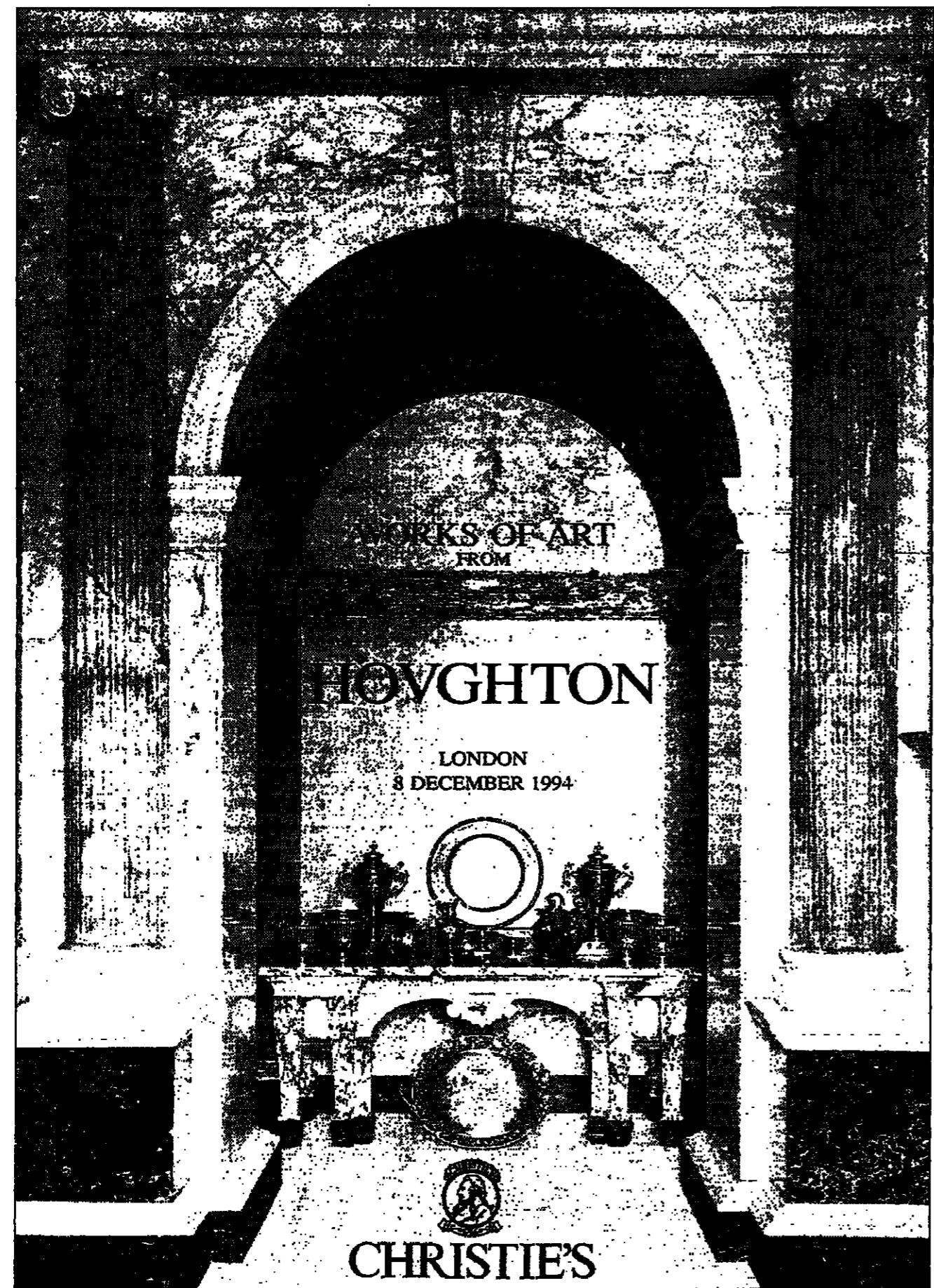
Koolhaas believes in the idea of social progress: The pace of global change leaves him unfazed and optimistic. His work easily reforges the broken link between technology and progress. He revels in the unexpected rather than passively anticipating agony.

BACK to home. Back to where I am from. Steven's parents divorced years ago, and his family dispersed. I have no idea who lives in the house now, but I drove by just today, and its new owners seem to appreciate what they've got and have resisted the temptation to "modernize" a fine period house.

Actually, Steven's house now looks se-dated and established. The split-level palms, azaleas and dwarf beeches out front have fully matured and soften some of the house's zingy obtuse angles. What was once extreme has become quotidian.

The past is a finite resource conserved by others, but not by us. We still believe that tomorrow is always a better place than today. And when we hear voices crying "New is dead" in return, like Rem Koolhaas we cry, "Long live the New!"

Douglas Coupland, the author of "Generation X" and, most recently, "Life After God," a collection of short stories, wrote this for The New York Times.



A Slow Rebirth for Tretyakov Gallery

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Slowly, slowly, his great head wrapped in a protective shroud, Ivan the Terrible rose from the parquet floor. When the czar arrived exactly at the right height, the German workmen stopped winching him up, slid a reinforced wooden platform under the several tons of marble and gentled him against the wall. The sculpture, an 1871 classic by Mark Antokolsky, was home at last after nearly a decade's absence from the Tretyakov gallery.

Along with the marble Ivan, thousands of other works of art — the glittering stars of a thousand years of Russian culture — have been wheeled, hung, raised, lowered, hoisted and maneuvered into position in recent days at the Tretyakov. Closed in 1985 for what was expected to be a two- or three-day renovation, the Tretyakov, the greatest museum of Russian art, is preparing to welcome visitors once again. After a special one-day exposition for selected bigwigs, the gallery may be ready to admit the public by early next year.

When it does, it will plug a gaping hole in the art scene here. In St. Petersburg, the

Hermitage houses one of the world's great art collections, but its strengths are its West European collections, not Russian. The Pushkin Museum in Moscow is known for its fine Impressionists and ancient Greek sculptures. To be sure, the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg has impressive Russian works.

But for sheer richness, variety and historical sweep, the Tretyakov's holdings of Russian art are unmatched. They include renowned icons from the 11th to 17th centuries, vast collections of 18th-, 19th- and early-20th-century paintings and more modern pieces, ranging from pre-revolutionary canvases by Marc Chagall to Soviet-era examples of Socialist Realism.

"For almost 10 years nothing had been displayed," one museum official says. "A whole generation of art critics has grown up that has never seen 'The Appearance of Christ Before the People,' Alexander Ivanov's mid-19th-century realist masterpiece.

In addition, the museum's exterior, including the lovely 19th-century facade of the main building and the adjacent 17th-century cathedral with its graceful bell tower, are among the most spectacular in Moscow, set along a canal just across from the Kremlin.

"It's museum number one in Russian

art, no question about it," says Valentin Rodionov, who became the Tretyakov's director last December.

Long-suffering lovers of Russian art, some of whom had given up hope years ago that the Tretyakov would ever open again, are marveling that the epic restoration is approaching its finale. At the outset of the project in the mid-1980s, not only was the gallery in miserable condition, but its only benefactor, the state, was rapidly going broke.

MUSEUM officials knew they faced a mammoth task, but in the end the project was nothing short of a restorer's nightmare. Walls and ceilings were damp and moldy, crumbling from years of neglect. When it rained, workers put out buckets and bowls to collect the water that dripped from the ceilings. Some paintings sagged in their frames.

"As we went along, we realized that our needs and our appetite were growing," says Rodionov.

The cost of the renovation is difficult to calculate because of currency and exchange rate fluctuations, but this year alone more than \$7 million from the federal and city budgets has been spent on the restoration.

BOOKS

THE QUIET ROOM:
A Journey Out of the Torment of Madness

By Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett. 270 pages. \$22.95. Warner.

Reviewed by David Pickar

THIS book undoubtedly will find a place in the literature of first-person accounts of suffering and recovery from mental illness.

Written as a "life story" by Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett, a journalist, the book skillfully incorporates diary entries and interviews with family, friends and physicians into an intimate portrait of schizophrenia — its onset, course and ultimately successful treatment.

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college graduation, Schiller was delusional, disorganized and subject to hearing voices. Within five years of college graduation, she was a chronic patient with a poor prognosis.

The reader follows the family's painful progression from denial to unfounded optimism to saddened acceptance and acknowledgment. In years past, psychiatrists told families that errors in their communication patterns caused their child's schizophrenia. While this unconsolable misuse of scientific reasoning remains only a footnote to modern psychiatry, its legacy underlies an enormously successful family advocacy organization, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

Fortunately, the Schillers were spared the direct assault of this theory. Nevertheless, guilty feelings abounded. The Schillers learned what numerous other families know about schizophrenia: It leaves a family member unaffected.

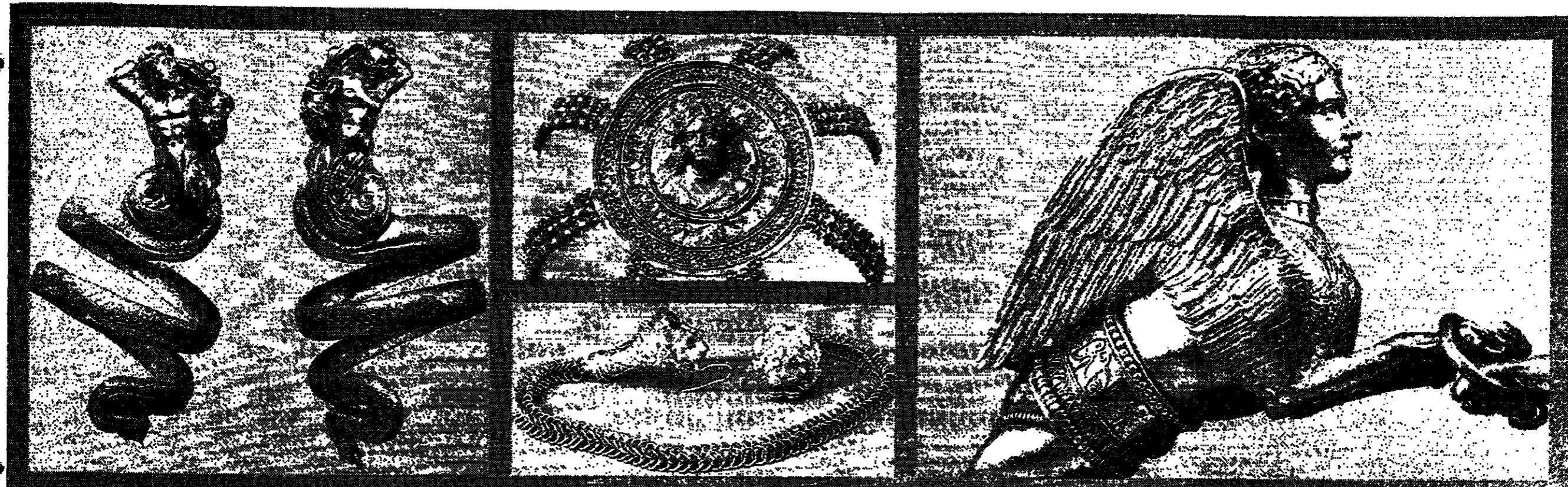
The reader of this book "experiences" the progression of severe psychiatric illness: re-

lapse, repeated hospitalizations, revised diagnoses and new medication regimens; suicide attempts, drug abuse and hostile outbursts; therapeutic community and the quiet room (to reduce stimulation and control behavior); the day-to-day unpleasantness.

Patients with schizophrenia occupy approximately 25 percent of all hospital beds and account for 40 percent of all long-term care days in the United States.

Today Schiller teaches about schizophrenia, lives independently and has recovered far beyond what was predicted. While clozapine has provided substantial improvement for many patients with schizophrenia, it does not cure the disease, as we are reminded when Schiller's dose is reduced. In the end, however, the reader shares the pleasure of her recovery, but is concerned about her continued well-being.

David Pickar, a psychiatrist practicing in Washington, wrote this for The Washington Post.



Left, arm bands with terminals in the form of Triton and Tritoness; center top, openwork hairnet with framed medallion; center bottom, chain necklace with lion-head terminals; bracelet with sphinx terminals.

The Fashionable Greeks: Gold Jewelry From Antiquity

International Herald Tribune

ONDON — A world of tiny animals and humans carved on seals, a pageant of miniature goddesses and nymphs in low relief, dangling from earrings, and the microscopic tracery of ornament that shimmered in gold: On view at the British Museum until Oct. 23, "Greek Gold Jewellery of the Classical World" offers a vision of antiquity, rich, often too rich, but full of riddles.

The very significance that Ancient Greeks attached to jewelry is not fully understood. At one point, fashion changed abruptly for men. Difri Williams and Jack Ogden note in the catalogue that in the early sixth century B.C. they still wore neck bands and earrings in Attica, the heart of Greece, as shown by marble sculpture. By the mid-sixth century B.C., this was over. Wearing jewelry became the privilege of women. Only in the narrow coastal strip of Ionia on the Aegean Sea did Greek men continue to adorn themselves with bracelets and earrings for another 100 years or more.

One possible reason, not discussed in the catalogue, is that the Ionians were the immediate neighbors of the Near Eastern

cultures from which Greece borrowed the models of its early jewelry. There, men wore bracelets and earrings. The writers remind the readers of Xenophon's story about the dismissal of a soldier in the army he led in 401 B.C. "because he had ears like a Lydian."

Perhaps a great deal more would become clear if the little baubles had come to light through proper archaeological excavations. Hardly any in the show have. A key discovery was missed as long ago as 1804. The famed Lord Elgin (yes, the Elgin Marbles guy) got a man called Giovanni Battista Lusieri to work on a vast tumulus, 76 meters (250 feet) in circumference and 24 meters high, near Piraeus. Three meters down from the top, Lusieri's gang turned up a big oval marble vase with a broken lid. Inside, a bronze vase of great beauty, on view in the show, contained some burned human bones over which a gold myrtle spray was laid.

On the bronze vase, an engraved inscription says, rather cryptically, "I am one of the prizes of Argive Hera." No doubt other objects were associated with it in so large a mound. None remains. Even the bones, if preserved, might yield today indications

about the sex and probable age of the deceased but these were piously "returned to earth" — the details are unavailable. So the precise nature and meaning of the spray have yet to be worked out.

Irritatingly, the mystery sometimes deepens even when the circumstances surrounding finds are better recorded. In 1862, two archaeologists opened a tomb at Kamiros in Rhodes. They found an Attic black-ground vase painted with a mythological scene, Peleus seizing Thetis as she bathes, and a small marble casket contain-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ing an oval seal. The motif carved on the seal, a heron with the head of a stag, remains enigmatic.

With the seal were two gold earrings shaped as reeds. One went to the British Museum, the other to the Louvre. On the London reel, a nude Eros stands on one side playing with a *trun*, a magic device supposed to arouse sexual desire. On the other side a Nereid mounting a dolphin holds up Achilles' helmet. If the seal with the stag-headed heron and the earrings have a link, no one has explained it so far.

At least the sites of these 19th-century finds are often known. In those uninhabited days, art hunters went around digging up what sites they fancied. The permission of any local authority would do. Nowadays, procedures have become more surveillance and rougher. Official permission to excavate for treasure is denied everywhere. So illicit digging has gone underground, and no provenance is ever publicly admitted.

Among the most extraordinary objects in the show is a pair of arm bands in the form of a Triton and his female consort, which were bought by the Metropolitan Museum in 1956. They are "probably from northern Greece," the catalogue says without elaborating.

An inscription drilled in Greek capitals on the underside of the snakelike lower part of the body reads "Zoi," short for "Zoila." The feminine name is presumably that of their erstwhile owner. She must have been a rich woman — another group of six pieces of jewelry (two rings, two bracelets, one necklace, one medallion) came to light decades ago, with that same drilled name. The body of the female Triton is a small masterpiece of ancient sculpture, making the loss of archaeological

documentation a matter of great regret.

Even its survival, however, can leave major questions unanswered as may be seen when it comes to the art of the "North Pontic Cities," in present-day Crimea. Here, East and West met and mixed against all odds. In the main, this was the world of the Scythians, those nomadic Iranian groups who roamed the steppes north of the Achaemenid empire, from present-day Kazakhstan to southern Ukraine. Greek settlements appeared in the Crimea in the first half of the sixth century B.C. By 480 B.C., they had organized themselves into the Bosporan kingdom. Little is known about the population balance between Scythians and Greeks, or the process that led part of the Scythian elite to become largely Hellenized.

THAT part of the story is told by the jewelry and other finds from tombs. There were imports from Greece and from Iran — pottery from Athens, of which two specimens are in the show, some of the famous silver vessels from Achaemenid Iran, such as the drinking horn found in the Tomb of the Seven Brothers, which was too fragile to travel.

The ultimate in composite jewelry is probably the famous Hermitage torque from Kul Oba with two confronted Scythian riders as finials to its extremities. The naturalistic treatment is thoroughly Greek, but the subject is not, nor the very model of the torque, alien to Greeks for men or women alike. This must be a Scythian commission to a regional workshop with craftsmen and designers from various backgrounds.

This is an interesting but difficult show to go through for nonspecialists. It takes an eye used to the contemplation of the minute. But, as journeys through the exotic rarely go, you cannot beat it.

In Lausanne, One Dealer's Artists

By Ginger Danto

L AUSANNE, Switzerland — The sometimes symbiosis between artists and their agents has avoided art history of some of its more poignant scenarios. But because they are neither creator nor collector — art, and ideally money, merely passes through their hands — commercial agents rarely serve as *raison d'être* for an exhibit. One exception is the Polish poet turned art dealer Léopold Zborowski, whose efforts on behalf of Soutine, Modigliani and Utrillo, among other artists active in Paris in the between-war years, inspired the current show at Lausanne's Hermitage Foundation.

The common denominator of the more than 200 public and privately owned works assembled for "Zborowski's Painters" (through Oct. 23) is that each passed through the hands of the self-styled dealer, whose marketing success was as materially critical to him as it was to his often impoverished clients. Indeed, the reciprocal devotion between Zborowski and his ultimately celebrated charges is the subtext of this exhibit, whose highlights — nudes by Modigliani, southern landscapes by Soutine — the dealer alone made possible.

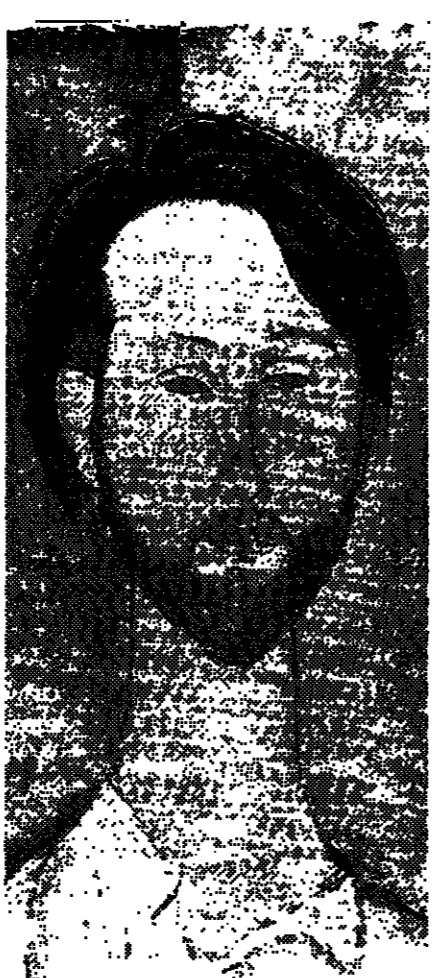
A professional tutor with a penchant for poetry, Zborowski moved to Paris in 1914 to study literature. He was 24, and so embraced the *bohème* lifestyle that he was more of a regular in the cafés than in the classrooms. Settling in Montparnasse in 1917, he earned at the neighborhood cafe, La Rotonde, the necessary education for his imminent career. Mingling there with Derain, Dufy and Moïse Kisling, a compatriot who introduced him into the milieu of immigrant artists, Zborowski met Amedeo Modigliani.

Signing a contract to represent Modigliani in 1916 not only provided a new vocation for Zborowski but an extended family for the artist, whose daily welcome at his dealer's apartment included studio space, materials, models — including Madame Zborowski — and a stipend of 15 francs in exchange for his paintings.

Modigliani made his first series of nudes at Zborowski's, where, in addition to the modest dining room setting, subjects and even colors were supplied by his enterprising host. Estranged from his longtime Paris dealer, Paul Guillaume, Modigliani let Zborowski organize his first one-man show at Paris's Galerie Berthe Weill in 1917. The nudes in the vitrine brought scandal in lieu of sales, but Zborowski's persistence allowed Modigliani to fully taste success a few years short of his death in 1920.

T WO years later, the American collector Dr. Albert C. Barnes bought out Zborowski's inventory of 15 tableaux by Modigliani, and 150 by Soutine. Proceeds — and publicity — from Barnes's momentous visit enabled Zborowski to open a small Left Bank gallery in 1926, and take on a stream of smaller talents including Isaac Antcher and Gabriel Fournier.

All are represented in this show, which becomes a visual chronicle of Zborowski's episodic career. Here is a room of Modigliani nudes, depicted with the voluptuous abandon and sheer palette that shocked



Amedeo Modigliani portraits of Léopold Zborowski and Jeanne Hébuterne, both done in 1918.



viewers decades ago. Here is a blue-toned, meditative Zborowski in suit (1916), and in shirt-collar (1918), betraying, along with other portraits of mustached men and almond-eyed women, the singular, stylistic melancholy of Modigliani.

Keen taste and a caretaking spirit attracted Zborowski to difficult, albeit promising individuals. Among them was Maurice Utrillo, a painter whose legacy was rooted in his mother's adopted Montmartre, but who came daily to Zborowski's from 1916 to 1923 to paint the Paris streets and suburbs he became famous for. Utrillo's mother, the painter Suzanne Valadon, would also come under Zborowski's wing.

LESS enamored of the tempestuous Lithuanian who hovered in Modigliani's shadow, Zborowski nevertheless admired the raw expressionism with which Chaim Soutine rendered essential items: slaughtered fowl, plates of food and people whose job was to serve them. Zborowski signed on the artist in 1919, soon dispatching him to the Pyrenees. The episode augured Soutine's most fertile painterly period, evidenced by the brilliant "Red Staircase at Cagnes" (1918) and "The Plane Trees at Céret" (1919).

An avowed amateur with a poet's pragmatism, Zborowski was in character closer to the artist than to the accountant. This fact assured affinity with his adopted entourage, but equally facile failure when succumbing to a protracted injury at 41, he died in the destitute circumstances from which he'd rescued several artists. A New York Times obituary described Zborowski as a "famous Polish art dealer" who "knew how to drive a hard bargain with a wealthy collector but was known to be kindly and generous to struggling young artists."

It is difficult to imagine such strife in the rarefied setting of the Hermitage, an exquisitely preserved 19th-century estate built by a Lausanne banking family, and given a public cultural vocation only in 1970. However, parquet floors and marble mantels reminiscent of the building's bourgeois origins duly complement the timelessness of artwork championed by Zborowski.

As for Zborowski, whose biography may be patched together from artists' monographs, he has remained obscure out of neglect, which this kind of exhibit will correct. Until then, however, it seems that in death as in life, Zborowski ensured that his artist came first.

Ginger Danto is a free-lance journalist based in Paris who specializes in the arts.

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U.S. Wants Haitians For Interim Police

Refugees at Guantánamo Bay Are Part of Post-Invasion Plan

By Ann Devroy and Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, stepping up its planning for the invasion of Haiti and its aftermath, has begun recruiting Haitians now exiled at Guantánamo Bay to be part of a future civilian police force for Haiti, administration officials said.

Such a force would be installed almost immediately after a U.S.-led invasion, officials said. Soon afterward, they said, a permanent force would be recruited and trained under a program being developed by the Justice Department.

Preparations for the invasion took on a note of immediacy Thursday when the Pentagon announced that seven giant cargo ships were being readied in ports around the country to transport heavy equipment for possible use by U.S. forces.

The ships, each of which is about 700 feet (212 meters) long, rank among the biggest in the nation's reserve fleet and are normally used to carry tanks, trucks, tracked vehicles and other heavy equipment.

[The United States on Friday ordered the preparation of five more military cargo ships for the invasion fleet. *Reuters* reported.]

The sizable transport capacity being activated surprised even some Pentagon officials, in light of widespread predictions that an invasion of Haiti would meet little resistance and could be managed quickly.

But sources familiar with the contingency plan said significant forces would be available and used if the United States

invades, possibly with 15,000 to 20,000 troops involved.

A senior official said a "drop-dead date" by which Haiti's military leaders must leave has not been decided by President Bill Clinton, but that it would probably be between the last week of September and mid-October. Pentagon officials said another week or two is needed to move all the equipment and forces into place.

Under the U.S. scenario for a post-invasion Haiti, an interim police force made up of Haitians now in the military there, assisted by as many as 500 Haitians as translators, aides and helpers from Guantánamo Bay, Miami, New York and elsewhere, would arrive "within days" of the invasion.

The Haitians at the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, were taken there after U.S. ships picked them up when they tried to flee Haiti in boats.

Police "monitors" from the United States and several other nations would oversee the interim force to prevent human-rights violations and other "unacceptable behavior" by members of the current military selected to be part of the force.

Officials said Haiti's exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who would be restored to power in the U.S. invasion, and others have lists of "known bad guys," but the nucleus of the new force would be drawn from the current military.

Replacing the interim force would be what the United States envisions as a permanent civilian force of 4,000 recruited in Haiti. A new "police academy" would be immediately established in Haiti.

The exact nature of the shootings was not clear.

"There is a lot of tension with the RPF moving in," an aid worker in the southwest said. "The people are worried."

Major Plante said the United Nations had no evidence of a plan for a Hutu offensive, and the UN report contained only raw information.

"It is not a document you would go to war with," he added.

The number and gravity of violent incidents remained low despite UN forces taking over control of the southwest from French troops last month, he said. Small amounts of weapons had been found in the area.

He said 150 RPF troops were now in the former safe zone, which was set up by French troops in July to protect civilians.

Confident Republicans, in particular, believing that Mr. Clinton is now on the ropes, might benefit by focusing their opposition research on the president's driving and putting People who have played with Mr. Clinton report that he plays his strongest golf on the back nine.

Meanwhile, in Burundi about 40 people were wounded on Friday when a grenade was hurled into the main market in the nation's capital Bujumbura, security sources said.

At least nine people were killed and 17 wounded Sunday in an attack on a Roman Catholic church in Burundi's northeast Muyinga Province.

Ethnic violence and strikes in August swept much of Burundi, which has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda and has been teetering on the brink of anarchy.

Tension In Rwanda As 2 Die In Blast

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — A bomb blast killed two people in southwest Rwanda, it was disclosed Friday, and aid workers reported increased tension in refugee camps inside the country.

The blast occurred in the southwestern village of Kasarama on Wednesday, a UN spokesman said, a day before a UN report emerged that said troops of the ousted Hutu government were preparing to go back to war after regrouping over the border.

Major Jean-Guy Plante said Ethiopian UN troops arrested two suspects after the blast but he had no other details.

In a report to UN headquarters, the UN envoy, Shaharyar Khan, said UN troops spotted armed men in military fatigues crossing into Rwanda from Zaire and Burundi, apparently in preparation for guerrilla warfare against the new Rwanda Patriotic Front government.

The Front, led by members of the Tutsi minority, seized power in July after a three-month offensive.

Troops and militiamen loyal to the defeated Hutu regime, widely accused of killing up to a million Tutsi or Hutu opponents in a genocide campaign, fled across the border among a huge refugee exodus.

Mr. Khan said sniping and shooting had increased in the southwest and that without reconciliation civil war and massacres in Rwanda could continue.

The exact nature of the shootings was not clear.

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Deploying Zambian UN troops in the southwest and Nigerian troops in the northeast was delayed because of a lack of money.

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Continued from Page 1

orienteered two-party contests. And that seems to have happened here in Aichi Prefecture, an industrial area surrounding Nagoya, midway between Tokyo and Osaka.

The special election is the first campaign for national office since the formation of the two warring coalitions. There are seven candidates running for the vacant Diet seat, but the two dominant figures are a pair of political newcomers representing the two coalitions.

The ad-hoc coalition that runs the national government — a marriage of political convenience between the old Liberal Democratic Party and its long-time adversary, the Socialist Party — is backing an American-educated former United Nations official, Jim Mizuno.

Mr. Mizuno, 48, is a wooden campaigner, but he has the conservative line down pat. "We need stability to make progress," he told voters here. "We can't race around changing everything willy-nilly."

The opposition, about 10 political groups from the anti-Liberal Democratic coalition, has unified around the candidacy of



A fire official from Pittsburgh International Airport after leaving the scene of the crash.

JET: Investigators Seek Cause of Crash That Killed 132

Continued from Page 1

Pittsburgh International Airport on a flight from Chicago that was scheduled to go on to West Palm Beach, Florida.

Richard Tremary, a retired truck driver who lives on a wooded hill above the crash site, said he and a neighbor, Gerald Taylor, were sitting in Mr. Taylor's yard when the plane went over, making "a popping sound, like a muffled backfire," rather than the familiar roar and whine of a jet, as if the pilot was "trying to restart his engine."

With small puffs of smoke coming from its left engine, Mr. Tremary said, the plane banked to one side and plummeted into the trees. "It was a nosedive straight down," he said. "A gigantic ball of fire."

Mr. Taylor walked to the crash site to find a horrifying

scene of wreckage, blackened and, in places, still burning. Most of the wreckage he said, was unrecognizable.

The death toll of the USAir crash was the highest since 156 people died in the Aug. 16, 1987, crash of a Northwest Airlines MD-80 as it took off from Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

The last three fatal crashes of regularly scheduled commercial airliners in the United States were of USAir planes: a 737 that skidded off the runway at New York City's La Guardia Airport and into Flushing Bay on March 22, 1992, killing 37 people; a DC-9-30 that went down outside Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 2, also killing 37 people, and Thursday's accident.

On the airline's record of five crashes in five years, Dave Shipley, an assistant vice presi-

dent for the company, said there was "no thread of continuity between the accidents."

The plane was powered by engines made by CFM International, a joint venture of General Electric Co. and the French manufacturer Snecma. The company sent an investigator to the scene.

Federal Aviation Administration records show no accidents or incident reports on record for the jetliner, which was built in 1987. It had undergone a routine maintenance check on Wednesday, in Hartford, Connecticut.

USAir's chairman, Seth Schofield, said the airline's recent financial problems had no bearing on the string of five crashes in five years. USAir, based in Arlington, Virginia, has lost money every year since 1989.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

CLINTON: Golf as a Slice of Life

Continued from Page 1

treated Watergate: He lied about it. Never a passionate golfer or much of an athlete, he still worked tirelessly to get his game down to a 14 handicap.

But the perpetually insecure Mr. Nixon was not satisfied. In one of his books, he boasted about breaking 80, which led the humor columnist Lewis Grizzard to ask: "Who's keeping score, G. Gordon Liddy?"

In his autobiography, the golfing legend Sam Snead recounted a story about a time when Mr. Nixon's ball flew into the deep rough. The president disappeared into the bushes to retrieve it. A few moments later, Snead saw it arc effortlessly out onto the fairway. "I knew it then, but I didn't say anything," he wrote.

Press coverage of Gerald Ford's game enhanced his reputation as a bumbling, if likable,

jock. His wild, unpredictable tee shots that bounced off Secret Service agents and spectators were fodder for many a Bob Hope joke.

But Mr. Ford was such a good-natured player that his partners put up with his erratic game. They treated him much the way Americans treated him as president: as a perfectly acceptable substitute when the initial choice has had to drop out of the game.

The lesson in all of this is obvious: There may be more to be gleamed from a president's golf game than from his poll numbers.

Confident Republicans, in particular, believing that Mr. Clinton is now on the ropes, might benefit by focusing their opposition research on the president's driving and putting. People who have played with Mr. Clinton report that he plays his strongest golf on the back nine.

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PRICES: Jump in U.S. Wholesale Inflation Fans Fears on Wall Street That Rates Will Rise

Continued from Page 1

But few are talking about a return to the bad old days of high inflation. Many economists said they were expecting the pickup in consumer prices over the next year to put inflation somewhere between 3 percent and 4 percent.

The report Friday the Labor Department showed that the sharpest price increases at the consumer level and virtually flat producer prices in the spring and early summer, the Fed has raised interest rates five times, citing concerns that inflationary pressures would build as the economic expansion rolled on. But because it can take six months to a year for interest rates to increase to slow growth enough to have an impact on inflation, prices in food and energy categories, prices at the producer level rose 0.4 percent. That makes the rate for

the year so far an average 2.6 percent.

The key question is whether such pricing pressures will continue," said Bruce Steinberg, an economist at Merrill Lynch.

Accelerating producer prices do not always get translated into a speedup in overall inflation and monthly price data are, by their nature, volatile. Many analysts are betting that the Fed, which last raised rates in August, will wait for another couple of months of data before acting again.

Economists are waiting at least until they have had a chance to pore over the consumer price index for August,

set for release Tuesday, before they actually raise their predictions.

Economists, meanwhile, said that some of the August price increases were clearly one-time events. Food prices rose 0.7 percent, pushed up by a big jump in beef and fish prices. Gasoline prices rose 6.8 percent after rising 8 percent in July. An upbeat crop outlook and softer crude oil prices suggest that these increases are not apt to keep rising.

Further, said Carl Palash, an economist at MCM Monewatch, the seasonal adjustments that the Labor Department makes to the numbers

may have exaggerated the rise in clothing and tobacco prices.

But few dismissed the report as an anomaly. The strong rise in car prices paid by dealers, 0.7 percent, seems to reflect strong sales and tight inventories. The prices of many semimanufactured goods that manufacturers buy, including metal parts, chemicals and fabrics, have been rising briskly for several months.

The strongest reasons for thinking that the August rise may be a prelude to inflation creasing higher are two: business and consumer expectations, and the Fed's generosity earlier in the recovery.

JAPAN: In 2-Party Election, a New Political Chapter

Continued from Page 1

Yuzuru Tsuzuki, 43, a veteran of the federal bureaucracy. A forceful orator, he hit's hard on the issues that are central to the reform coalition, like deregulation and consumers' and women's rights.

To emphasize that they represent a break from the past, both candidates decline to declare what party they belong to. Mr. Tsuzuki, the reformer's choice, refers to the coalition backing him as the "New New Party," doubling the adjective to emphasize that he stands for change.

With the entire nation looking on, the leaders of the two coalitions are hardly willing to trust their reputations to these two political neophytes. Rather, both sides have been sending in the nation's best-known political figures to emphasize how important they consider this single special election to the future of Japanese politics.

For Mr. Tsuzuki and his reform coalition, the chief surrogate is Toshiki Kaifu, an Aichi native and former Liberal Democrat who became prime minister in 1989 to his status as a politician untouched by any scandal.

The opposition, about 10 political groups from the anti-Liberal Democratic coalition, has unified around the candidacy of

Mr. Kaifu has since quit the Liberal Democratic Party and seems clearly committed to the reform cause.

In fact, when the coalition first decided to back his son as its candidate here, Mr. Kaifu rejected the plan on the grounds that hand-me-down Diet seats are inappropriate for a political group preaching "reform."

The more conservative coalition has sent in all its heavy hitters to campaign for Mr. Mizuno, including the current prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama. Mr. Murayama and his coalition members fear a poor showing in Aichi might prompt other politicians to quit and join the reform coalition before the next general election.

All of this national attention on a single upper-house campaign has brought a predictable reaction. A popular radio personality, Makiko Sueno, 49, is running strongly as an independent candidate. Like many voters, she takes a plague-on-both-your-houses stance toward the two coalitions.

"Politicians go home!" she declares. "Leave this decision to the people of Aichi! We don't need you here!"

AID: Israel-PLO Meeting Canceled

Continued from Page 1

Middle East and North Africa, Cain Koch-Weser, said, "If we are to move forward on the all-important economic agenda, we cannot allow such meetings, we are expected to mobilize and coordinate aid to the Palestinians to be derailed by the two main parties bringing their political differences to the table."

The failure can only worsen the cash crisis faced by the PLO, which is unable to finance running expenses, like municipal salaries in the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho. In addition, the PLO has just negotiated with Israel an agreement to take on responsibility for managing and funding the Palestinian schools and hospitals in the West Bank.

In the last three months, Jerusalem has often emerged as a point of contention between the two parties, as the PLO tries to underline its presence in Palestinian institutions there and Israel tightens its control of the city's management, including in the Arab-inhabited section.

■ PLO Negotiator in Jericho Mahmoud Abbas, the top Palestinian architect of the self-rule agreement but estranged

MARKET DIARY

Inflation Fears Cut Backing for Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar lost almost two pfennig against the Deutsche mark Friday after a report on U.S. producer prices triggered inflation fears.

The dollar finished at 1.5374 DM, compared with 1.5365 DM on Thursday.

The U.S. currency also fell to 99.18 yen, from Thursday's 99.60.

The dollar went to a two-year low of 1.2785 Swiss francs be-

stalled against the mark ahead of the release Tuesday of the August U.S. consumer price report, analysts said.

Dealers are beginning to worry about another run of U.S. bond sales with the consumer price figures, since analysts expect the index to be up a wor-

some 0.4 percent.

"For many players in the market, this is the worst possible development for the dollar," said Marc Chandler of Ezra Zask Associates. Friday's report indicated that inflation was rising, although previous reports on employment and home sales showed that growth was slowing, Mr. Chandler said.

The Fed has raised interest rates five times this year, pushing the U.S. funds rate on overnight bank loans to 4.75 percent from 3 percent.

Not everyone was so concerned with Friday's numbers. Dave Glowacki of NBD Bank in Detroit said it was too soon to say whether the Fed's rate increases were too little or too late, because the effects of the Aug. 16 increase had yet to be felt.

The pound was at \$1.5255, up from \$1.5435. The dollar weakened to 5.2655 French francs from 5.3345.

Foreign Exchange

fore ending at 1.2807 francs. It was 1.3020 francs on Thursday.

The largest increase in producer prices in almost four years in August sparked worries that U.S. prices were headed higher.

The analyst Richard Turnbull of Paribas Capital Markets said the dollar's sharp fall "reflects fears that the Federal Reserve has waited too long before increasing rates again."

He said the Fed would probably tighten monetary policy by the end of the year, "but it is unlikely to do so at once in reaction to the wholesale prices."

The dollar is likely to be

MARKETS: Wall Street Tumbles

Continued from Page 9

284.8 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange, with decliners outpacing advances 3-to-1.

Stocks sensitive to rising rates, such as electric utilities, telephone and bank issues, suffered the largest losses.

U.S. Stocks

Hanson was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, closing down 4.16 to 56.46, after a downgrade from Goldman Sachs, and Sybase ended 1/2 lower, at 49.40.

USAir, which had its fifth fatal crash in five years Thursday night, ended 5/8 lower, at 6. Other airlines were also lower.

Southwest Airlines dropped 3/8 to 24.74 after Merrill Lynch lowered its estimates for the airline's 1994 earnings because its August load factor, or percentage of seats filled, dropped to 71.1 percent from 73.4 percent.

Gold mining stocks rose on inflation concerns. Gold is a traditional hedge against inflation. Sunshine Mining was up 3/32, at 24.26, and Echo Bay Mines up 1/8, at 12.76. ASA ended 1/8 lower, at 44.26.

Computer network system maker Xyplex gained 9/16, to 27.44, after an announcement that it would be bought by Raytheon for \$28 a share.

Raytheon fell 1/8 to 68.

Casino stocks got a boost on news limited casino gambling would be allowed in Florida under a proposed constitutional amendment. International Game Technology rose 3/8, to 23.75, Mirage Resorts climbed 1/8, to 21.16, and Caesars World rallied 1/8 to 47.46.

General Motors lost 1, to 50.40. The dollar this week marked the third time that the Belgian judge had said had come by registered

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Motorola fell 3/8 to 52.56, Intel slipped 1/8 to 65.66, and Micron Technology tumbled 1/8, to 39.2. Microsoft fell 1/16, to 56.46, after a downgrade from Goldman Sachs, and Sybase ended 1/2 lower, at 49.40.

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Groupe Bull Share Sale Forecast for November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Informed sources said Friday that the government would launch its share agreement with Motorola, which specializes in telecommunications and semiconductors for joint development of computers equipped with PowerPC microprocessors.

Thierry Breton, deputy managing director, said the accord with the U.S. company did not press the acquisition of a stake in Bull by Motorola.

About 20 potential investors have been approached by Bull, according to the sources. They said that "a large amount of thinking has been done" about big private stockholders in Bull.

Separately, Bull said it had concluded an "important technological and commercial" agreement with Motorola, which specializes in telecommunications and semiconductors for joint development of computers equipped with PowerPC microprocessors.

Mr. Breton said Bull also was in advanced negotiations on an industrial agreement with the American company Tandem Computers Inc.

Motorola and Bull would pool basic technologies enabling the two to expand their product ranges in the field of Unix servers, which are power-

ful microcomputers feeding networks.

The deal was concluded between Motorola's computer subsidiary, Motorola Computer Group, and Bull's open systems division.

Mr. Breton noted that Bull was already cooperating with International Business Machines Corp. on producing a machine based on the PowerPC chip, developed a little more than a year ago by IBM. Motorola and Apple Computer Inc. are to compete with Intel Corp.

The deal with Motorola will enable Bull to widen its range, he said. (AP, AFP)

Germany Urged To Improve Its 'Equity Culture'

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As two of the biggest institutions in Frankfurt, Deutsche Börse AG and Deutsche Bank AG are usually among the first to sing the city's praises as a growing center of European financial power.

It comes as something of a surprise, then, when Rolf Breuer, the supervisory board chairman of Deutsche Börse and a board member of Deutsche Bank, joins corporate Germany's critics in demanding a general overhaul of the rules that make it tick.

The need for reform was the main message Thursday night when Mr. Breuer told foreign journalists that Frankfurt, far from being a threat to London's pre-eminence, will remain a reliable backwater unless it improves its credibility with foreign and German investors.

"Our stock market capitalization in relation to gross domestic product is 26 percent, unchanged. In Japan and the United States it's more than 50 percent, and in the United Kingdom it's 143 percent," he said. "That shows where we are, namely, back in the woods."

"We can't measure up internationally as long as only 6 percent of Germans own shares, a level that hasn't changed over the last 10 years despite the improvements we've made."

Mr. Breuer cited arcane tax laws, a lack of listed companies, inefficient floor trading, decentralization and low market liquidity as among the several prominent problems with Germany's financial image.

But the main problem, he said, was not the market dominance of the country's bank and insurance companies or lack of adequate supervision but the almost total lack of a "serious equity culture."

Fewer shareholders are attending meetings, he said. To reverse the slide, he said, Germany needs to replace the law that requires big banks to vote on behalf of small shareholders who "deposit" their shares at the banks with a system involving proxies, which now aren't allowed.

Germany also needs to end its tax discrimination against foreigners investors, who are not entitled to the same tax rebates on dividend income as German investors are, Mr. Breuer said, and the role of German supervisory boards needs to be reconsidered.

(Reuters, AFP)

Greece Sets Debt Relief For Airline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Greece's government said Friday it would take on Olympic Airways' debt of 455 billion drachmas (\$2 billion) and impose a hiring freeze until 1995 as part of a restructuring plan for the airline.

In a bill submitted to Parliament, the government also called for a two-year wage freeze from 1993 levels for Olympic's 9,900 employees, forced early retirement of 1,745 staff and the elimination of unprofitable routes linking Athens with Chicago and Tokyo.

Airline unions threatened to strike if the measures advance.

"This is not what we had agreed with the government, and if they insist on passing the bill we will certainly strike," said Dimitris Tsatsoulidis, vice president of the Federation of Civil Aviation Unions.

"Benefits that we secured after decades of union struggle are written off in a few paragraphs."

The bill outlines a four-year survival plan, approved by the European Commission in July, that calls for the airline's management structure to be streamlined into a three-tier system from the current system, which has 14 management titles.

"Some 55 percent of Olympic's staff at present has some kind of management title," a government official said. "This has created an enormous bureaucracy and waste of money."

(Reuters, AFP)

| Investor's Europe | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Frankfurt | | London | | | | Paris | | | |
| DAX | | FTSE 100 Index | | | | CAC 40 | | | |
| 230 | | 3400 | | | | 2000 | | | |
| 220 | | 3300 | | | | 1900 | | | |
| 210 | | 3200 | | | | 1800 | | | |
| 200 | | 3100 | | | | 1700 | | | |
| 190 | | 3000 | | | | 1600 | | | |
| 1994 | | 1994 | | | | 1994 | | | |
| AM J J A S | | AM J J A S | | | | AM J J A S | | | |
| Exchange | Index | Index | Index | Index | Index | Index | Index | Index | Index |
| Frankfurt | DAX | 2,185.15 | 2,172.37 | +0.59 | | | | | |
| Frankfurt | FAZ | 827.26 | 820.86 | +0.78 | | | | | |
| Helsinki | HEX | 1,953.80 | 1,942.63 | +1.09 | | | | | |
| London | Financial Times 30 | 2,427.00 | 2,454.70 | -1.13 | | | | | |
| London | FTSE 100 | 3,139.30 | 3,160.00 | -1.28 | | | | | |
| Madrid | General Index | Closed | 305.18 | | | | | | |
| Milan | MIBTEL | 10447 | 10635 | -1.77 | | | | | |
| Paris | CAC 40 | 1,948.83 | 1,953.40 | -1.74 | | | | | |
| Stockholm | Affaersvaerden | 1,854.63 | 1,870.00 | -0.82 | | | | | |
| Vienna | Stock Index | 462.09 | 460.76 | +0.29 | | | | | |
| Zurich | SBS | 938.20 | 944.13 | -0.63 | | | | | |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

EU Ministers Meet for Deficit Talks

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS — Finance ministers from the European Union countries began arriving in Linz, Germany, on Friday for weekend talks on what to do about Europe's swollen budget deficits.

The EU finance commissioner, Henning Christensen, said Tuesday that large deficits in 10 of the 12 EU countries would currently rule them out of the EU's planned monetary union. The exceptions were Luxembourg and Ireland, the only EU countries that have deficits equal to less than 3 percent of gross domestic product.

The ministers will discuss whether to support Mr. Christensen's proposal to punish countries that fail to meet budget-deficit requirements. Such punishment could include holding back

EU aid. Italy's budget deficit represents 10 percent of its GDP, while Greece has a shortfall of 18 percent of GDP. They could be the first to face sanctions.

A final decision on any action is likely to await a second meeting of EU finance ministers in Brussels Sept. 19.

Mr. Christensen expressed confidence that growth of 2 percent this year and 2.5 percent in 1995 would enable "five or six" EU countries to reduce their deficits enough to meet targets set by the Maastricht Treaty.

"There could be some pleasant surprises," said Alexandre Lamfalussy, head of the European Monetary Institute. Stronger economic growth would mean some countries would be ready for a single currency by 1997, he said.

Ziff: Publishing Firm Goes on the Block With Especially Good Numbers

Continued from Page 9

changing information-technology market.

Mr. Ziff, 64, declined to be interviewed, as did his three sons. Together, the sons own 90 percent of the company.

Although the Ziffs said from the start that they preferred not to sell the company in pieces, people familiar with the family's plans say they may now consider splitting it up.

But the Ziffs continue to insist on selling the two publishing divisions — the business magazine group and the consumer media group — as a unit.

The consumer media group is expecting sales of \$69 million this year but also a loss of \$13.1

million, primarily because of the start-up costs of two magazines, Computer Life and Family PC. The group also includes Computer Gaming World and a periodic advertising supplement, Personal Computing.

A far more lustrous property is the business magazine group, which this year is expected to generate \$505 million in sales and \$146 million in operating income, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The group includes PC/Computing, MacUser, MacWeek and Windows Sources.

But the crown jewels of the group are PC Magazine, the largest computer publication in

the world, with a circulation of about 1 million; Computer Shopper, a monthly product compendium whose current issue is 824 pages, virtually all of it advertising, and PC Week, an industry weekly that makes heavy use of Ziff's computer testing laboratories.

Those three publications are expected to account for \$369.5 million of Ziff's 1994 sales.

Never before have those three magazines generated as much cash, in part because Ziff has aggressively pushed up their profit margins in the last three years by increasing advertising rates and cutting production and circulation costs.

The result: The profit mar-

gins for the three books have soared to 36.4 percent this year, from 29.3 percent in 1991.

And the flagship, PC Magazine, with sales of \$175 million and operating income of \$69.4 million, will have a margin of almost 40 percent this year, up from 35 percent last year.

The financial documents being shared with the bidders spell out a strategy shift last year at Ziff.

Until 1993, in pursuit of growth and market share, the company "set its advertising rates influenced by considerations other than profitability," the documents say. But then it decided to capitalize on its strong position by raising rates.

Russia Takes Hard Line On Monetary Union

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin on Friday ruled out monetary union with neighboring Belarus, saying Russia had pulled too far ahead economically to make such an alliance worthwhile.

The collapse of attempts to bring Belarus into the ruble zone showed the limits of the movement to reunite the former Soviet republics. Many Moscow politicians talk about reintegration as a way to restore Russia's status as a world power, but as elected officials with troubled constituents of their own they are reluctant to assume responsibility for their impoverished former empire.

Mr. Chernomyrdin once ardently supported bringing Belarus into the ruble zone, but on Friday he bluntly rejected the idea. He noted that average monthly salaries in that former Soviet republic are only \$4 or \$5, while in Russia they are the equivalent of \$60.

Creditors would be offered the chance to swap some or all of their debt for certificates to buy shares in Russian companies at future privatization auctions, a committee spokesman said.

"So we say: Now, pull yourselves up to this level," Mr. Chernomyrdin said. "Then we can come to grips with all the other issues."

Mr. Chernomyrdin made his remarks after a meeting of prime ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which was established by a majority of the 15 former Soviet republics after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

The prime ministers on Friday took another stab at union, calling for formation of an Interstate Economic Committee to be based in Moscow.

■ Russia May Offer Shares

Russia's State Property Committee is working on a plan to offer shares in privatized companies to private foreign creditors. The Associated Press reported.

Creditors would be offered the chance to swap some or all of their debt for certificates to buy shares in Russian companies at future privatization auctions, a committee spokesman said.

| GROWTH: Firms Spread Wealth | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Continued from Page 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chrysler Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Nestle SA and Canon Inc. are among the multinationals that have increased their foreign investment stakes by more than 10 percent a year during the 1990s. | | | | | | | | | |
| As investment in the developing world has expanded, so has joblessness in the industrialized world, "creating one of the most serious employment crises since the Great Depression of the 1930s," the study said. | | | | | | | | | |
| Multinationals' investment decisions are based more on a search for skilled workers and fast-growing markets than on a pursuit of cheaper labor, the study said. | | | | | | | | | |
| The study's authors advised | | | | | | | | | |

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

| Month | In Low Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 100s | High | Low | Lowest Chg |
|-------|--------------|-----|-----|----|------|------|-----|------------|
| 11/01 | 11/01 | | | | | | | |
| 11/02 | 11/02 | | | | | | | |
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| 12/31 | 12/31 | | | | | | | |
| 1/01 | 1/01 | | | | | | | |
| 1/02 | 1/02 | | | | | | | |
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India Signs 'Historic' Pact To Curtail Its Borrowing

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Making a strong commitment to budgetary discipline, India's government signed an agreement Friday limiting its ability to borrow from the central bank.

The agreement sets limits on ad hoc Treasury bills that the New Delhi government floats when it runs out of cash.

The ad hoc bills add to the central bank's reserves, fueling credit that generates demand and inflation in the economy.

Critics say the government often resorts to the bills without having the necessary cash to back up the borrowings.

"It is a historic occasion," Chakravarti Rangarajan, governor of the Reserve Bank of India, said.

Officials said the agreement symbolized the determination of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's government to check spending and inflation, which could endanger an eco-

nomic reform program launched in 1991.

Under the agreement, the government will phase out access to ad hoc treasury bills over three years.

The government resorts to ad hoc bills when it runs out of the cash it must have at the central bank to float regular Treasury bills.

The pact is intended to drive the government toward market borrowing and to curb spending if it cannot increase revenue.

The pact limits to 60 billion rupees (\$2 billion) the government's ad hoc bills for the year ending March 31.

It also stipulates that such bills cannot exceed 90 billion rupees for more than 10 consecutive days.

The central bank will have the power to automatically reduce the level of ad hoc bills by auctioning regular Treasury bills in the open market or selling fresh government bonds.

■ Union Carbide's Exit

NEW YORK — Union Carbide Corp. said McLeod Russell (India) Ltd. would buy its 50.9 percent stake in Union Carbide India Ltd. for about \$90 million, Bloomberg Business News reported.

The deal represents Union Carbide's exit from the site of one of the world's worst industrial accidents. In December 1984, methyl isocyanate, a deadly gas, leaked from the plant in Bhopal, killing more than 3,000 people.

In 1992, Union Carbide transferred control of its stake in the India company to the Bhopal Hospital Trust, established to provide \$19 million to build and operate a hospital in Bhopal.

The sale will have no effect on consolidated financial statements, Union Carbide said. The money not committed to the trust will remain on deposit in India, subject to court attachment, the company said.

The central bank will have the power to automatically reduce the level of ad hoc bills by auctioning regular Treasury bills in the open market or selling fresh government bonds.

Thai-Burmese Accord Upsets Rights Groups

Reuters

BANGKOK — Thailand will purchase natural gas from Burma's extensive offshore fields under a controversial agreement signed by the two countries Friday.

Thailand agreed to buy 10 billion baht (\$400 million) of gas annually for 30 years starting in 1998, an official from the Petroleum Authority of Thailand said.

Burma's offshore gas fields are being developed by a consortium made up of subsidiaries of Total SA of France, Unocal Corp. of the United States and the Burmese state energy agency, Myanmar Oil & Gas Enterprise.

The agreement has been criticized by opponents of the Burmese regime, who said the revenue would sustain the junta that came to power in 1988 and ignored the results of a 1990 election easily won by its democratic opposition.

The pipeline is being built by Total and Unocal on the Burmese side and by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand on the Thai side.

Human-rights workers said the junta was forcing tens of thousands of villagers to construct a 160-kilometer (100-mile) railroad line between the Burmese towns of Ya and Tavoy.

Burmese dissidents argue that the railway line will be used to transport material to build the pipeline as well as the troops to protect it.

The junta denies charges that it is using forced labor, saying all workers on the railway and other projects volunteered.

Total and Unocal have denied involvement in the railroad. "Our pipeline construction will be supplied by offshore, by boats," a spokesman for Unocal said. "The railway construction has nothing to do with our pipeline."

"It is a political dispute," said Lauri Breerton, transport minister.

Late Friday, the government invited union officials to meet with Prime Minister Paul Keating on Monday.

Shipowners say it may be the most crippling waterfront strike in Australian history.

"It's devastating," said Lew Russell, general manager of Shipping Conference Services.

South Korea currently has tight controls on all foreign-exchange dealings by individuals and companies, mainly to prevent capital flight.

Mr. Hong said the program was likely to be adopted as government policy. It would allow South Korean companies to list shares in overseas markets and would permit companies to borrow and invest abroad. Currently, the companies need government permission to invest more than \$20,000 overseas.

Mr. Hong said the measures were needed to help South Korean companies improve their offshore operations.

At issue is the sale of the national shipping line, which dockworkers fear will result in widespread loss of jobs.

The government this year proposed to sell off Australian National Line as part of its privatization program.

But in late August, the government scrapped the plan, saying the debt-ridden company was so unprofitable that the government would

Port Strike In Australia Blocks Trade

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — A nationwide maritime strike stranded about 100 ships in Australian ports on Friday, costing shippers and exporters an estimated 6 million Australian dollars (\$4 million) a day and tainting the country's export image.

The reverberations of the strike were felt as far away as Japan, Australia's largest trading partner. "A dispute such as this makes people think Australia is risky," said Tsutomu Hasegawa, an official at Japan's semi-government Livestock Industry Promotion Corp. "The Japanese markets want consistency."

The Maritime Union of Australia called an indefinite strike without warning Thursday to protest an anticipated sale of government-owned shipping interests. About 7,000 seamen and dockworkers stopped work.

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But in late August, the government scrapped the plan, saying the debt-ridden company was so unprofitable that the government would

have had to pay an acquirer to take it off its hands.

In the past 10 years, unions and the Labor Party government have been trying to deregulate the port system, which is regarded as inefficient when compared with such regional competitors as Singapore.

The government also announced Friday that it would sell its 25 percent stake in Australian Stevedores Pty., a company that handles about half of the cargo processed through Australian ports, to

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Industrial output in August rose 17.6 percent from a year earlier, to 133.5 billion yuan (\$16 billion), the state statistical bureau reported Friday.

The bureau also said industrial production in the first eight months of the year had risen nearly 16 percent over the same period a year earlier, to 1.017 trillion yuan.

The 12-month growth figure to August was up from 15 percent reported a month earlier and was one of the highest gains recorded in recent years, the official China Business Times said.

Growth has pushed inflation to 20 percent, but Zhu Rongji, deputy prime minister in charge of the economy, has said that China continues to need

The statistical bureau attributed the sustained growth this year mainly to foreign-funded enterprises and collective and private companies.

Output at state enterprises lagged far behind, rising only 5.3 percent in August from a year earlier, to 83.1 billion yuan.

State enterprises are suffering from lagging sales that are swelling warehouses and leaving a severe shortage of working capital.

"The effect of this strike is to substantially damage Australia's trading reputation," said Lachlan Payne, chief executive of the Australian Shipowners Association.

"It's added to a great fear overseas, particularly in Japan," Mr. Russell said.

Australia's main exports to Japan include iron ore, coal and meat. Among the worst-hit by the strike is chilled meat, which cannot be stockpiled for long.

"Irresponsible waterfront strikes have a devastating impact on our international reputations as a reliable supplier," said Allan Handberg, chief executive of the Chamber of Manufacturers. "The damage is long-term because it can take years to restore the confidence of our trading partners."

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NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1994

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks up to the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the Year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
 o—dividend also extra(s).
 b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
 c—liquidating dividend.
 cl—called.
 d—new yearly low.
 e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 f—dividend in Canadian funds sub/cci is 15% non-residence tax.
 g—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 h—dividend paid this year, annualized, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
 k—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
 l—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
 m—next day delivery.
 P/E—price-earnings ratio.
 r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
 s—stock split. Dividend besides with date of split.
 st—sales.
 t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
 u—new yearly high.
 v—trading halted.
 vi—b; bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.
 wl—when distributed.
 wi—when issued.
 ww—without warrants.
 x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
 xds—ex-distribution.
 xw—without warrants.
 y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
 yld—yield.

THE MONEY REPORT

Do Retirement Plans
Need 'Big-Stock' Plays?

By Michael D. McNickle

SAVING for retirement throws the divide between investing well and investing safely into sharp relief. The majority of critical opinion on small-company shares is favorable, especially when they are viewed as a long-term prospect. But this type of stock also has a propensity for short-term fluctuation, a characteristic that prompts some analysts to conclude that the small company share is not necessarily a suitable investment for a pension plan.

"Of all the equities, they offer the best returns — they have for the past 75 years," noted Gerald Perritt, publisher of Investment Horizons, a newsletter that follows small caps. "Blue chips, if you will, have returned an average of about 12 percent a year going back to the mid-1920s. Small caps, for the same period, have returned 17 percent, a substantial difference."

Retirement investment advisers who recommend allocating money to mutual funds, Mr. Perritt adds, don't necessarily brighten the picture. He notes that, industry-wide, the bulk of money in funds winds up about a third in bond funds, a third in money funds, and a third in equity funds.

"If your portfolio looks like that, you're looking at a long-term rate of return that's going to average about 7 percent," he said. "Nip about 3 percent of that off for inflation, and your real return's down to about 4 percent."

If the portfolio happens to be taxable, Mr. Perritt said, the investor might have to whittle another 2 percent off the return. "I think a lot of people who have allocated their assets very conservatively are going to be pretty surprised by what little buying power they have," he said.

Some analysts might argue that a different weighting in the

funds — perhaps two-thirds in blue chips and a third in bonds — would boost the returns higher than Mr. Perritt's estimate.

But individuals with a higher tolerance for risk, Mr. Perritt said, might prefer a retirement account with equal thirds in international stocks, blue chips and small caps. Such a portfolio, Mr. Perritt added, might yield a return of about 14 percent annually over a long-term period. Minus inflation and other expenses, he noted, the return might be roughly 9 percent a year.

"That's a heck of a jump over

a 2 percent net real rate," he said. "At 9 percent, your portfolio value will double in eight years. At 2 percent, it takes 36 years to double. So you end up with four doubles in the time you get one. You're really talking about a 16-fold increase in your spendable wealth with this approach."

So, what could go wrong? Mr. Curzio also said that small-cap stocks should represent no more than 10 to 15 percent of a retirement portfolio, and suggested that those included ought to be carefully scrutinized.

The investor, Mr. Curzio said, should always "check the

Best U.S. Small-Company Funds

Leading mutual funds investing in U.S. small companies. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.

| Fund | Value |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| GT America Growth/A | 126.85 |
| GT America Growth/B | 125.95 |
| Mutual Sirs: Discovery | 121.20 |
| Robt Stein: Value Plus | 121.32 |
| PBHG Emerging Growth Fund | 121.10 |
| Robt Stein: Emerging Growth | 120.95 |
| MFS Emerging Growth/B | 119.13 |
| AIM: Aggressive Growth | 119.06 |
| Govett: Smaller Companies | 118.64 |
| Franklin Strat: Sm Cap Gr | 118.56 |
| Seagman Frontier/A | 115.51 |
| Schroder Cap: US Small Co. | 115.15 |
| Value Line Small Cap Growth | 114.27 |
| AIM: Aggressive Growth | 126.84 |
| MFS Emerging Growth/B | 126.65 |
| Schroder Int'l US Sm Cos | 126.63 |
| PBHG Growth | 125.57 |
| J. Hancock Special Equity/A | 124.53 |
| Twentieth Cen: Growth | 124.43 |
| Skylane: Special Equity | 123.53 |
| Hartman FF US Discovery | 122.28 |
| United Net Concepts | 122.25 |
| Robt Stein: Emerging Growth | 121.75 |
| AIM: Small Company | 121.43 |
| State St. Rsrc: Capital/C | 121.78 |
| Seagman Frontier/A | 120.28 |

Source: Micropal

"You might have a 50 to 60 percent drop" in price on a negative earnings report, said Mr. Curzio.

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The investor's ultimate goal is stability toward the end of the plan. One strategy is to invest in small companies over the long term, and then transfer capital into more conservative stocks a few years before the date of retirement.

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filings on the company, visit the location, and talk to customers.

A danger with small caps, Mr. Curzio said, is the way the share price can move on bad news. While a blue-chip stock might dip a few points if earnings come in below expectations, a small cap could go into a tailspin.

Other analysts say that

the best long-term potential, are usually no larger than \$150 million in market capitalization. And critics note that firms capitalized up to \$1 billion are often wrongly labeled as small caps.

Moreover, funds that make trades worth tens and hundreds of millions of dollars can have trouble buying and selling true small caps without wreaking havoc on share prices.

The retirement investor's ultimate goal, of course, must be stability toward the end of the pension plan. Analysts say that one workable strategy is to invest in small companies over the long term and then transfer capital into more conservative, less volatile assets a few years before the date of retirement.

Small companies are often the best covered by brokers," said Mr. Sullivan. "But companies generally require economies of scale to export across the globe. For now, the big European companies with sales to the developing countries are still the most attractive investments."

Small companies can also be risky because they are highly vulnerable, particularly during recessions. Private investors should not limit their exposure to any one firm and should make sure that their holdings are spread across several sectors, says experts.

The rewards of small companies, however, may well be worth the risks. If the British experience proves a guide, small companies may be among the top performers across Europe within the next few years.

Small companies tend to produce better returns and they are also the most likely to be the target of an attractive takeover bid," said Mr. Bolton.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

Latin America. India had the most new

listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings but Mexican shares, bolstered by NAFTA and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Next Week in the Money Report: Managed derivatives and hedge funds.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

that fund about five years ago would now be worth \$187.25.

British funds performed well over the five-year period because many of their components were regarded as plays on the country's economic recovery. But now that Britain's recovery is well underway, professional investors are looking across the Channel in anticipation of greater economic revival on the continent.

This shift has already been reflected in the performance of Europe-based small-company funds. Six of the top 20 performing funds over the past twelve months were focused on French equities.

Europe's Small Firms Poised for Gain

By Aline Sullivan

SMALL companies in Europe are likely to offer investors excellent returns in the near future as economic recovery gathers pace in Britain and on the Continent, optimists say.

Identifying the star performers may be tricky, but some analysts argue that small companies routinely outperform larger ones during upswings in the business cycle.

Frank Manduca, manager of Garmore Investments' U.K. Small Companies Trust, said that small companies should benefit most from economic recovery over the next few years, thanks to their narrower business base and geographic spread.

His fund is targeting companies with relatively high debt-to-equity ratios because, he said, they are the most likely to benefit from low interest rates.

The attractiveness of small-capitalization stocks as recovery plays is well illustrated by their recent robust performance in Britain, where many economists agree that economic recovery is well underway.

For example, the Hoare Govett Smaller Company Index, which monitors the performance of about 1,500 companies representing the bottom 10 percent of U.K. stocks by market capitalization, outperformed the FT-SE All Share index by almost 16 percentage points last year.

Michel Pierson, manager of Lazar Frères & Cie's Objectif Dynamique Fund in Paris, said he is currently concentrating on small companies in the French services sector, such as Spir Communication, based in Aix-en-Provence, and Grand Optical Photoservices. In the car equipment sector, Mr. Pierson likes Sylea and MGI Coutier, both based in Paris.

Observers note that the relative anonymity of many small companies can be a big plus for investors. "The biggest companies are usually the ones that are best covered by brokers," said Mr. Sullivan. "But companies generally require economies of scale to export across the globe. For now, the big European companies with sales to the developing countries are still the most attractive investments."

Small companies can also be risky because they are highly vulnerable, particularly during recessions. Private investors should not limit their exposure to any one firm and should make sure that their holdings are spread across several sectors, says experts.

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Aformation on some companies is atrocious," said Jonathan Neill, manager of Pictet Bank & Co.'s European Opportunity Fund, continental Europe's largest fund specializing in small-company shares. "This extraordinary inefficiency creates great opportunities for intelligent investors."

These little known gems are getting harder to find, however. Mr. Neill warned that increasing numbers of fund managers are pursuing European small company stocks because they offer the best growth opportunities. This burgeoning interest will eventually translate into higher share prices, he said.

"The anomalies will be ironed out as the markets become more efficient," he said.

The first stage of this process may be already happening. More small European companies appear to be seeking a market listing as family-owned firms are passed on to younger generations. One manager cited the example of Fieldmann, a German optical firm that made its stock market debut on September 5.

At the same time, say other analysts, investors in small British companies should not abandon the sector following its recent upward charge. Further gains, they say, may lie ahead because many of these companies are highly exposed to other European markets and could show additional strength as those economies improve.

Not everyone is bullish about the immediate prospects of small companies in continental Europe. Peter Sullivan, a European equity strategist at Merrill Lynch in London, believes that high taxes and high unemployment in many European countries will continue to suppress consumer spending for at least two years. Until then, bigger companies with high exposure to expanding overseas markets are likely to outperform their smaller rivals, he said.

"There is always the odd small company with a high proportion of its sales to the Middle East or somewhere in Asia," Mr. Sullivan added. "But companies generally require economies of scale to export across the globe. For now, the big European companies with sales to the developing countries are still the most attractive investments."

Small companies can also be risky because they are highly vulnerable, particularly during recessions. Private investors should not limit their exposure to any one firm and should make sure that their holdings are spread across several sectors, says experts.

This is particularly true in Continental Europe where a shortage of small, publicly quoted companies can make shares hard to buy. Indeed, say analysts, small companies on the Continent are often family enterprises whose owners tend to prefer raising money with debt instead of equity.

Even when shares are available, observers add, unsophisticated accounting methods and sporadic dealing procedures in some European countries, particularly those in the former Soviet bloc, can frustrate foreign investors trying to assess their value.

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Aline Sullivan

Best European Small-Company Funds

Leading mutual funds investing in European small companies. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.

| Fund | Value |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Axa Second Marche Comptant | 159.00 |
| Morgan Grenfell Europa | 154.69 |
| Objectif Dynamique | 151.81 |
| Reprofession | 148.43 |
| Pictet U.T. Euro Opportunity | 147.63 |
| Hill Samuel UK Emerging Cos | 147.03 |
| Swissco Small Caps | 145.92 |
| Vontobel Swiss Small Companies | 145.39 |
| Guinness Flight TB Emerging Cos | 144.92 |
| Schroder European Smaller Cos | 144.06 |
| | |
| Hill Samuel Emerging Cos | 187.25 |
| Objectif Dynamique | 184.82 |
| Thomson UK Smaller Cos | 180.03 |
| Royal Liver UK Emerging Cos | 180.00 |
| INVESTCO Swiss Small Cos</ | |

SPORTS

Australia's Perkins and Riley Set World Records at Championships

The Associated Press

ROME — Australians Kieren Perkins and Samantha Riley set world records Friday at the World Swimming Championships as the number of new marks rose to six.

Perkins, who also holds the world record at 300 and 1,500 meters, snipped 1.20 off the old 400 freestyle mark by swimming it in 3 minutes, 43.80 seconds. He still has the 1,500 to go and can attack that record Sunday on the final day.

Riley, winner of the 200 breaststroke on Tuesday, raced away from China's best two breaststrokers in the 100 final and won by four meters as she clocked 1:07.69 and broke Silke Horner's 7-year-old record.

In other events in the pool, Hungary's Norbert Rossa added the 200 breaststroke title to his 100 triumph by beating American swimmer Eric Wunderlich, and Liu Limin and Qu Yun underlined China's overall supremacy in women's racing by placing first and second in the 100 butterfly final.

The American 400 freestyle relay of Jon Olson, Josh Davis, Ugur Tuncer and 100 silver medalist Gary Hall set a championship record as it led from start to finish to win the gold.

In the women's water polo final, Hungary downed defending titlist the Netherlands, 7-5, and, in synchronized swimming, Becky Dyroen-Lance won the solo title for the United States. She also has a chance of gold medals in the duet and team events.

Perkins set his 800 and 1,500 marks only two weeks ago at

the Commonwealth Games and also came within 0.77 of the 400 mark set when Russia's Evgeni Sadoy beat him at the Barcelona Olympics.

The lean Australian went through the first 100 in 53.9 seconds, 0.65 inside world record pace and improved that difference to 1.63 by halfway.

By that time he was well clear of Finland's Antti Kasvio and Danyon Loader of New Zealand and had no one to push him as he turned for the final length.

At the finish he was 10 meters ahead of Kasvio, who clocked in 3:48.55 as he held off Loader for the silver.

Riley went out fast in the 100 breaststroke and virtually had the gold medal won by the first turn.

She reached it in 31.86, 0.14 inside a world record pace and was four meters clear of the two chasing Chinese when she finished.

Dai, winner of the 400 individual medley, clocked 1:09.26 and Yuan was third in 1:10.19.

In the women's butterfly, Australia's Susan O'Neill touched first at the turn but Liu quickly overtook her on the return length and won in a championship record 58.98, tying the world's best time this year, which she also owned.

Qu touched in 59.69 for the silver and O'Neill held off countrywoman Petria Thomas to take the bronze.

German star Franziska Van Almsick, who won the 200 freestyle gold medal in a world record time on Tuesday, placed fifth, ahead of American Jenny Thompson.

Wunderlich, swimming in the unenvied outside lane, moved up to take the lead at the third touch in the 200 final.

Even world record holder Alex Popov could not make up the deficit.

He swam an 48.22 to overtake Germany's Christian Keller and Sweden's Anders Holmertz win silver for his team.

But he was not to catch Hall and the Americans clocked 3:16.90, only 0.37 off the world record.

Russia's time was 3:18.12 and Brazil, with 100 bronze medalist Gustavo Borges swimming the final leg in 48.25, came up to take the bronze.

In the women's 800 meter heats earlier, world record holder Janet Evans was fastest qualifier for Saturday's final.



Samantha Riley capped her 100-meter breaststroke record with a winning smile.

Top U.S. Official Joins in Claims Chinese Are Using Drugs

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

ROME — A top U.S. swimming official has said he is convinced the Chinese are winning here with the help of banned performance-enhancing drugs, and has called for more stringent testing.

Dennis Pursley, the national team director of U.S. swimming, was not the first swimming official from the West to accuse the Chinese of using performance-enhancing drugs, and has called for more stringent testing.

"We can't put our heads in the sand again and pretend what we know is happening isn't happening," he said.

Cheng Yun-Peng, the national technical director of the Chinese swim team, replied that "people are suspicious because we are getting stronger very quickly."

"The first thing is that maybe we haven't helped other people understand how hard we train. The second thing is maybe there are some sour grapes. The third

thing is that, for many years, there have been just Europe and America in swimming, no Chinese, and they can't stand that we catch up to them."

Several coaches have discussed formally petitioning FINA after the championships for more frequent testing. FINA began out-of-competition testing last year and, according to Dr. Allan Richardson, the American who chairs FINA's medical committee, only 40 athletes were tested in the first eight months of 1994.

"That's clearly a very small number; track is doing about 1,000 a year," Richardson said, referring to track and field. "FINA understands that, and everybody agrees we need more tests. It's only a question of funds."

He said drug tests are being

administered here to every gold medalist, with random testing of other finalists and swimmers who fail to qualify. He declined to divulge the number of swimmers tested so far.

According to Cheng, weight training is one of the key elements in China's ability to produce so many top female swimmers so quickly and in their often muscular builds.

He said the Chinese, unlike American and European swimmers, also continue lifting during their taper training period, often up to six days before major competitions.

"Most of the swimmers I've seen here from other countries are not very strong," Cheng said. "Speed depends on power, and power depends on a muscular body. The problem is that big muscles create misunders-

standings. As soon as someone sees them, they think 'drinking'."

Cheng said testing is conducted at every major national and regional competition in China. He also said that FINA had come to China twice to test his athletes out of competition in August 1993 and last June.

Pursley said sources told him the Chinese were notified of FINA's visit three weeks before the testing officials arrived. But Cheng said the lag in notification and testing was "five or six days," and that it took that long because he had to bring his swimmers together from different parts of China.

"We are in total favor of more out-of-competition drug testing, even blood testing," Cheng said. "It must be fair. If you test Chinese, you must test Europeans and Americans just as much."

NHL Backs Plan for '98 Games

Agence France-Presse

HELSINKI — The professionals of the National Hockey League will compete at the Olympics for the first time in 1998 under an accord struck here Friday.

Gary Bettman, the head of the NHL, and René Fasel, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, signed an agreement that will allow the NHL players to compete in Nagano, Japan, in 1998.

The NHL players' union still must approve any plan sending league players to the Olympics, and such discussions are tied into ongoing labor talks between NHL owners and players, who are without a contract.

The accord reached Friday will also be submitted to the International Olympic Committee for approval.

Under it, the NHL will schedule an eight-day gap in its season during the Games, freeing players to represent their countries.

The Olympic hockey competition lasts 16 days, but pre-qualifying introduced under the accord should ensure that eight days will be enough for teams with NHL players.

A qualifying tournament in 1997 will classify teams and those grouped from seventh through 12th place will compete in the first week of the Games for two berths in the medal-round alongside Canada, Russia, Sweden, Finland, the United States and the Czech Republic.

NHL officials are also working with the global federation on forming a European super league to begin play by late 1996. NHL officials have also agreed to a plan to pay the federation \$400,000 for each European player signed.

SIDELINES

England Invites Brazil Soccer Team

LONDON (AP) — England, looking for quality competition as it prepares for the 1996 European Championship, has invited World Cup champion Brazil to a four-nation soccer tournament next June.

The tournament, still in its planning stages, would also include Sweden and Japan in a nine-day extravaganza at Wembley Stadium.

The Naval Academy's football team has agreed to arrange a game with Notre Dame in Dublin in 1996, Senator Edward Kennedy said he had been informed by Navy Secretary John H. Dalton.

Mansell's Florida Estate Up for Sale

CLEARWATER, Florida (Reuters) — British race car driver Nigel Mansell, who is asking \$15 million, has put his 4.35-acre (1.76-hectare) estate on the Gulf of Mexico up for sale.

Mansell, returning to the Formula One circuit after two seasons of Indy car racing in the United States, will move to Britain's Isle of Man, the St. Petersburg Times reported.

For the Record

Akebono, the American grand champion, said he will sit out the Autumn Grand Sumo Tournament; it will be the third consecutive tournament he has missed because of knee injuries suffered in the tournament in May.

DENNIS THE MENACE

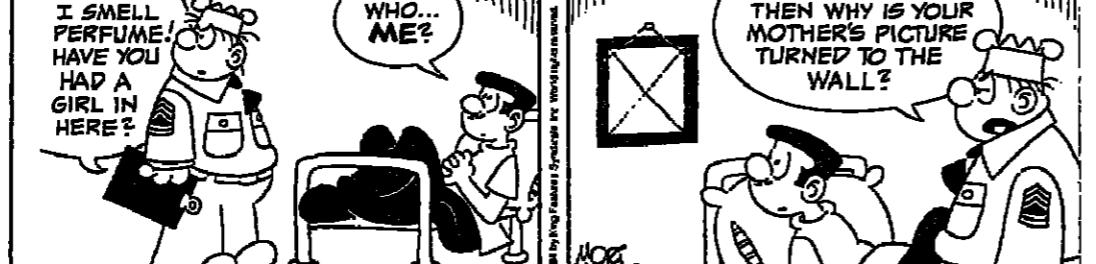
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SPORTS

NHL Bad Plan for '98 Game To Talks

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The most critical step in the talks between Jerry McMorris, the moderate owner of the Rockies, and the union was the mutual discovery that union officials did not have the actual details of the revenue-sharing plan the owners adopted last January, a plan that could only be triggered by the players' acceptance of a salary cap.

McMorris immediately gave the union a copy of the agreement, and union officials found it to be an eye-opening document.

Asked if negotiations had been set back by the clubs' failure to give the union the complete revenue-sharing agreement, one union person said: "It set back our understanding of what the real issues were separating the clubs by six or eight weeks. But you could argue the clubs weren't ready to make a deal then."

Union officials were angered by Ravitch's failure to give them the information they felt they needed to make intelligent proposals. They offered a variety of theories about why he might have withheld the plan.

"Maybe he wanted us to make proposals to a non-existent plan so they would be rejected," one person said.

Ravitch offered a different explanation.

"They didn't get it originally," he said, "because the revenue-sharing plan reflected what our expectation was as to the percentage of revenue that would go to the players. To have given them in April would have been kind of silly because we were bargaining."

In other words, Ravitch acknowledged, to have given the plan to the union earlier would have betrayed the clubs' bargaining position and strategy.

Further, he said he didn't think "it would have made one whit of difference" if the union had received the plan earlier. And anyway, he added, "the issue is not how we share revenues but how we deal with costs."

Nevertheless, he said, "we made a decision to give it to them last week because we didn't want to leave any stone unturned."

But the union still didn't get the plan until McMorris discovered that the people he was talking to didn't know what he was talking about when he made references to it.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — With ever less time left to salvage the rest of major league baseball's regular season and the World Series, the owners' six-person bargaining team spent Friday morning at the commissioner's office analyzing a new plan made by the players' union.

The management team was to discuss the proposal with the acting commissioner, Bud Selig, early in the afternoon and deliver a response to the union later in the day, a source said.

The source, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said the owners were discussing whether to reject the proposal outright or say it warranted further discussion.

The players and their negotiators had methodically pieced together a plan Thursday that they hoped would entice the owners away from their salary cap demand and end the strike, which entered its fifth week Friday.

After spending the entire day working on the concept, which combines a revenue-sharing and a payroll-tax plan, the union sent a contingent of three lawyers and four players to discuss it early Thursday night with a group of six owners and club executives and their negotiating team.

The four-block trip in midtown Manhattan could turn out to be the most significant move of the strike, or it could end in failure, depending on the owners' reaction to what the union called a concept rather than a proposal.

After meeting briefly, the management group said it would review the plan overnight and respond Friday.

The players took the step on the day before the deadline Selig set a week ago for reaching an agreement or facing the loss of the rest of the season and the post-season.

Thursday's activity followed a preliminary meeting of the two sides Wednesday night at which the first

signs arose that they might be able to find some common ground on the crucial issue in the negotiations, the owners' insistence that they need to achieve cost control.

The new concept combines a variation of the revenue-sharing plan already agreed to by the owners, with a payroll tax on the higher-revenue clubs. In effect, high-revenue clubs would pay taxes on their payroll and revenue that would be shared by low-revenue clubs.

Selig's deadline of Friday, which could be stretched by a few days to rescue the last two weeks of the season, was seen by some as providing a spur to the movement, but the impetus more realistically came from the discovery in the last week that the union did not have the actual details of the revenue-sharing plan the owners adopted last January.

Richard Ravitch, the clubs' chief labor executive, acknowledged that he had not given the union the complete details for bargaining purposes.

Once the union received the plan, its officials began formulating the concept that the three lawyers — Lauren Rich, Steve Fehr and Michael Weiner — and four players — Jay Bell of Pittsburgh, Terry Steinbach of Oakland, Orel Hershiser of Los Angeles and Kevin Brown of Texas — presented to the owners.

The union initially had heard that the clubs' revenue-sharing plan, which was contingent on the players' acceptance of a salary cap, would have 12 to 14 higher-revenue clubs

give part of their local revenue to five or six lower-revenue clubs.

As it reads now, though, 16 clubs

would give revenue to the other 12.

The revenue-sharing framework the players formulated Thursday, one of them said, follows the 16-12 alignment.

The 16 higher-revenue clubs

would each pay a 2 percent tax on

revenues and payrolls, regardless of how high their salary costs.

Under this plan, for example, the Yankees, who had estimated revenues of \$103 million in 1993, would pay a tax of \$2.06 million on those revenues. Their payroll of \$47.5 million would produce a tax of \$950,000. So the Yankees would contribute a total of approximately \$3 million to a revenue-sharing fund that would be divided among low-revenue clubs.

The idea would require the low-revenue clubs to use at least some of the money they get on player salaries.

The sticking point in the plan could be that the proposed tax won't be high enough to satisfy the clubs.

But even management people acknowledged that a high tax would potentially inhibit clubs from signing players to high salaries.

"There will be no proposal that is a substitute for a cap or has a high penalty for signing players," a person connected to the union said before

the players began a series of internal meetings to formulate their plan.

The plan also proposes a change in the division of gate receipts. It suggests having the visiting team receive 25 percent of the receipts, compared with the present system of 20 percent in the American League and 43 cents a ticket, or less than 3 percent, in the National League.

Under this plan, a low-revenue team like Pittsburgh would derive far greater income from playing at a high-attendance locale such as Colorado or Los Angeles.

The three-hour meeting held Wednesday night grew out of telephone conversations earlier in the week and during the weekend between Jerry McMorris, owner of the Rockies, and union officials.

McMorris, a member of the moderate minority among the owners, has spearheaded the effort to get the two sides talking about something other than the salary cap.

WTC to Curb Playing by Teenagers

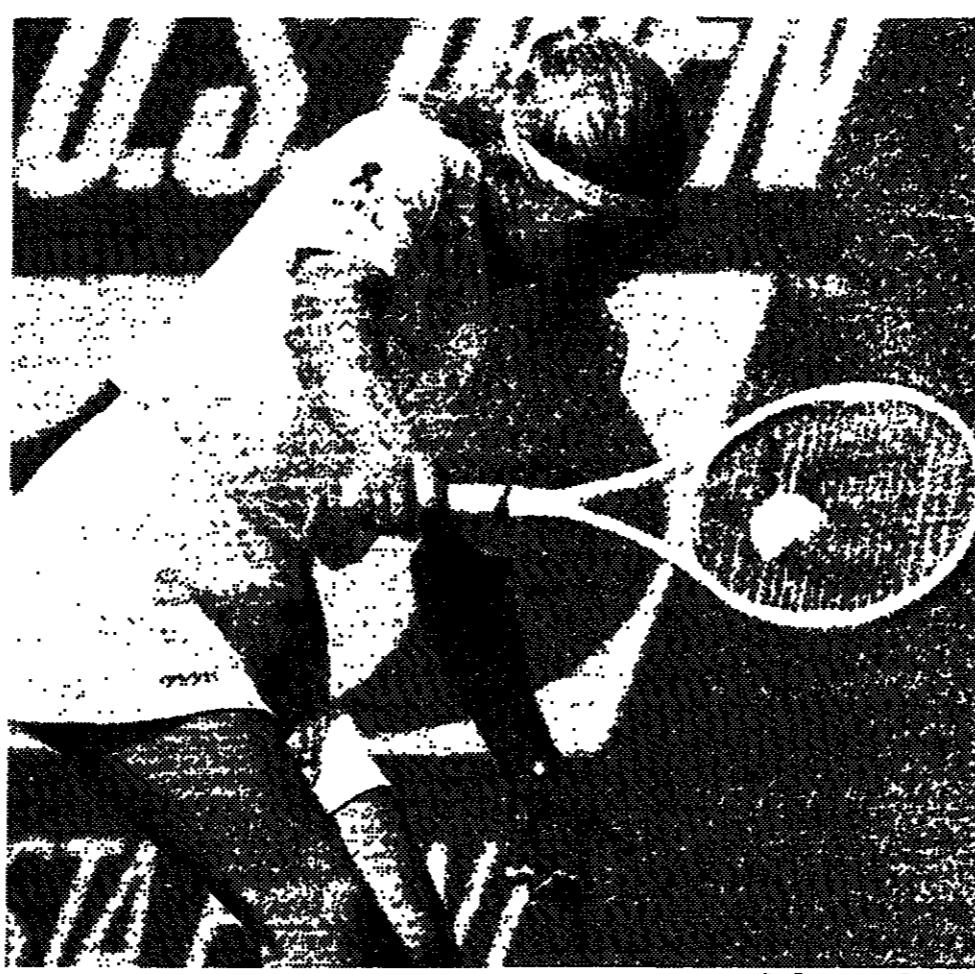
By Johnette Howard
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Women's Tennis Council has announced that it will impose a sliding scale of eligibility restrictions for professional players age 18 and under, beginning next year, as part of a comprehensive new program that also will include mandatory agent registration, education requirements and counseling for players and their parents.

The Women's Tennis Association's tour currently allows players to turn pro at age 14 and play a maximum of 12 WTA events and the season-long Virginia Slims championships. But a six-month study by the WTC's age eligibility committee revealed, among other things, that 97.5 percent of the experts and tour participants surveyed thought the current rule was inappropriate.

Under the new rules, which the WTC agreed Thursday to adopt in principle, players who are 14 will be prohibited from playing any events on the main WTA tour and may compete in a limited number of lower-rung International Tennis Federation Futures events. The number of events and competitive level of tournaments increases annually for players between 15 and 17. Play-for-pay exhibitions also would be covered under the new limits.

At 18, unrestricted play on the WTA tour can begin. Martina Navratilova, the just-elected WTA president, released a written statement that



Steffi Graf faced a set point three times on her serve in the third set.

"That is a huge change," said Pam Shriver, the outgoing three-term president of the WTA and signatory of the study. "The phase-in approach is a much easier way than saying at age 17, 18 or 22, you suddenly open the floodgates and say there you go."

The WTC commission's other suggestions included requiring players, their parents and agents to attend educational

seminars before their first pro competition; requiring coaches and agents to register with the WTA and sign a code of ethics; providing players already on the tour with services such as psychological counseling, in-hospital care and a voluntary mentoring program; and mandating that players finish the legal minimum schooling in their country of origin.

That is "I'm glad to see many of the recommendations, especially putting a limit on how many tournaments the 14-, 15- and 16-year-olds can play. All players must focus on more than being just tennis and money machines."

The odds-makers pick the 49ers to win by 3 points.

Buffalo (0-1) at New England (0-1) — Bills' special teams held Jets to 16.5 yards a kickoff return, fewest in AFC, but Buffalo managed just one field goal in opening day loss; quarterback Drew Bledsoe had career highs in passes (51), completions (32) and yards (421) as Patriots scored 35 points but lost to Dolphins.

Teams are rated even.

Cincinnati (0-1) at San Diego (0-1) — David Klingler, who completed 27 of 43 passes for 224 yards against Browns and Bengals' offense are on right track; Stan Humphries' 131.1 quarterback rating is best in NFL.

Chargers are favored by 8½ points.

Detroit (0-1) vs. Minnesota (0-1) — Barry Sanders is No. 2 rusher in NFC (120 yards on 27 carries), while Vikings' Qadry Ismail's 34.5 yards per kickoff return leads NFC. But Vikings' receivers dropped six passes last week, with two resulting in interceptions.

Vikings by 4½.

Indianapolis (1-0) at Tampa Bay (0-1) — All three linebackers — Jeff Herrod, Quentin Coryatt and Tony Bennett — had sacks as Colts surprised many with high-scoring victory against Oilers. Rookie running back Marshall Faulk could be in for repeat performance against Bucs, whose Erict Rutherford averaged 4.5 yards a carry (11 carries for 49 yards) versus Bears.

Bucs by 1.

Los Angeles Rams (1-0) at Atlanta (0-1) —

Graf and Sánchez Win To Reach Final in Open

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The world's top two female players, Steffi Graf and Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, solved the tricky winds at the National Tennis Center on Friday to move into the U.S. Open championship match.

Seeking her second Grand Slam title of 1994 and her second straight U.S. Open crown, Graf won the final five games to beat Jana Novotna, 6-3, 7-5.

Then Sánchez Vicario, the French Open champion, defeated the 1990 champion, Gabriela Sabatini, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6).

The winners will battle for the title Saturday.

"It was difficult with the wind today to play against Jana," Graf said. "She played exceptionally well."

Novotna's loss brought back memories of the 1993 Wimbledon final, when, on the verge of winning the title, she also lost the last five games to Graf.

Novotna led early in each set, but Graf raised her game and answered with a service break in the opening set.

She broke her Czech opponent from deuce, held at love, broke from deuce again, then held at 15 to win the first set.

Novotna, her nerves and game under control most of the time, broke Graf's service again in the fourth game of the second set. When she held serve after a

long battle, she had a 4-1 advantage.

Two games later, Novotna had a 5-2 lead and was on the verge of tying the match at one set apiece. She reached double set point at 15-10, but couldn't close it out.

Graf finally held, beginning her five-game match-winning string and a berth in Saturday's championship match.

Sánchez Vicario, the second seed, needed three match points, two in the 10th game of the second set and one in the tie-break, to overcome Sabatini, who was finally beaten with a lob that dropped just inside the baseline.

By the time's side, the spot-light is on Andre Agassi. Michael Stich couldn't be happier.

"Let everybody think Agassi's supposed to win," Stich said. "I like that."

In the opening set, Novotna took a 3-2 lead by breaking Graf's service from deuce. The world's top-ranked player used it as a wake-up call.

She broke her Czech opponent from deuce, held at love, broke from deuce again, then held at 15 to win the first set.

Novotna, her nerves and game under control most of the time, broke Graf's service again in the fourth game of the second set. When she held serve after a

ninth-seeded Todd Martin, guaranteeing that an American will be in Sunday's title match.

Earlier Monday, Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands won the men's doubles, defeating the Australians Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1).

On Thursday, Elna Reinach of South Africa and Patrick Galbraith of Tacoma, Washington, teamed to win the mixed doubles championship, defeating Novotna and Woodbridge, 6-2, 6-4.

The Stich-Björkman battle matched big servers who are as comfortable at the net as they are at the baseline. The difference between the two was slight.

"I was serving very, very badly," said Stich, who had 15 double-faults to go along with 15 aces. "Right now I'm really, really tired. All the credit to Björkman, the way he kept fighting. He never gave up. Not many guys are doing that."

Yzaga upset defending champion and top-seeded Pete Sampras in the fourth round.

Against the veteran Novacek, however, he played sloppily. In all, he sprayed 73 unforced errors in a tedious match that took nearly 3½ hours.

Novacek, in the U.S. Open semifinals for the first time, was just a shade better than Yzaga. He finished with 78 unforced errors while being content to hammer away from the baseline.

TEAMWORK by Francene and Louis Sabin

ACROSS

1 King Arthur's steward Sir

2 Blacksmith's tool

5 Easter Island head, e.g.

10 Sacred symbols at Thebes

14 "Jewel" sister (words in a tor's game)

19 Kafka novel, with "The"

20 Medicis Nobilio Severo

21 Impulse carrier

22 N.F.L. number

23 Brownie ingredients, sometimes

34 Not slick

35 Laptop, e.g.

69 King Arthur's steward Sir

72 Laugh-a-minute N.F.L.?

73 Bit of saltwater?

75 Queen of the heavens

76 Suffix with consist

77 When an N.F.L. player is for?

80 Go by car Some flower del

84 Antibacterial virus

85 Chap (old song favorite)

87 Like a flophouse

88 Gives the heave-ho

89 Annual report listing

92 Put on the line film holder

DAVE BARRY

The Potato-Gun Menace

Miami — Note from the legal department: The activities described in this column are dangerous and stupid and possibly illegal and should be performed only by trained humor professionals who are good at sneaking around. This newspaper assumes no responsibility or liability for any injuries, deaths, maimings, cripplings, eyes getting poked out, pregnancies, fires, riots, ointments or suppositions that may or may not occur as a result of some activities or any other actions, tortuities, debonairities, indemnifications and such other big scary legal words as we may or may not think up at some future point in time. Thank you.

For more than a year now, alert readers have been sending me alarming newspaper articles about the "potato gun," a bazooka-sized device that can shoot a potato several hundred yards at speeds of up to 1,000 feet per second. An ordinary potato, on its own, will rarely travel more than four feet per day, even during the height of mating season.

Potato guns can be easily made from plastic pipe available in any plumbing supply store; the explosive force comes from ordinary hair spray, which is ignited by an electrical spark.

Anyway, I recently got a fax from an individual whom I will identify here only as "Buzz Fleischman, 810 Pinecrest Drive, Miami Springs, Florida 33166, telephone 305-885-4817." Buzz, who makes his living performing humor at corporate meetings and other functions, informed me that he had constructed a potato gun, and was willing to demonstrate it for the purpose of helping me, as a responsible adult, better understand just how alarming this menace is.

We decided to fire the potato gun from the roof of the Miami Herald (motto: "We Are Still Keeping an Eye on Gary Hart"). Let me stress that the Miami Herald is a responsible institution that does NOT ordinarily allow people to shoot potatoes

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

By David Streitfeld

Washington Post Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — When novelists meet strangers at parties, they're often reluctant to specify exactly what they do for a living. Not only are the odds high that the stranger has never heard of them, but frequently the following conversation results: "Hey, I've got a great idea for a book," says the stranger. "Why don't I tell you, you write it, and we'll split the money? My story is so good it'll make us both rich."

To load the gun, Buzz stuffed a potato into the barrel and shoved it down with a pole, then sprayed some Aqua Net Super Hold hair spray into the detonation chamber. He then aimed the gun at the bay and pressed the ignition device, and FWOOM, the potato came blasting out of the gun and went way way WAAAAY out over the water and landed approximately in Portugal.

As responsible adults, Buzz and I were very alarmed by this demonstration. We shot off a bunch more potatoes to see if we would continue to be alarmed, and we were.

But as any reputable scientist will tell you, the "acid test" of the alarmingness of this type of device is what happens when you shoot a Barbie doll out of it. We used the "Gymnast Barbie" model, which comes with a little gold medal. First we loaded a potato into the gun, then we put Gymnast Barbie into the end of the barrel, with just her head and hairstyle sticking out. Then we pointed the potato gun straight up, and FWOOM up went Barbie, high in the sky, smiling perkily, waving her arms and legs gynastically around inside a cloud of potato atoms before finally landing in a really unladylike pose.

Thirteen months ago, Bolton had never met a published writer. She didn't even have much interest in books. But, like many people, she felt she had a story to tell. It was this desire, plus a chance encounter, that brought her into the office of Charles' leading novelist, Josephine Humphreys.

Both natives of the city, the 49-year-old white author and the 33-year-old black saleswoman live only 10 minutes apart. It's not surprising they had never met, but a sense of the gulf that separated the two can be glimpsed in the fact that Bolton had never even heard of the novelist, who is a major cultural icon here.

Bolton spent 12 sessions with Humphreys, talking her life into a \$27 tape recorder. The novelist herself transcribed the tapes verbatim, adding nothing but paragraphing and punctuation. She then mailed the result to her agent, who sent it to a publisher, who offered Bolton an immediate contract. (Humphreys has no financial interest in the book.)

Powered by reviews that used words like "remarkable," "a rare find" and "moving and ultimately inspira-

tional," "Gal: A True Life" has been on the bottom reaches of the national best-seller lists for more than a month. Hollywood, the ultimate bestower of recognition, has come calling. It was one of the books selected by a Martha's Vineyard bookstore for President Clinton to read on his vacation.

The fairy tale of instant acclaim and serious money — something every published author knows is mythical but every beginning writer fervently believes — has just been astonishingly validated. Yet all this is merely the lesser miracle in Bolton's life.

Much greater, of course, is that she's survived at all. From "Gal":

"We were in the bed, and all I remember is we heard a glass break. I don't know if she broke it first or he did. But she told him she would kill him if he hit her again. We heard the scuffle in there. We heard the table fall down, and we were crying in the bed, crying and shaking, and we ran up the hallway and were peeping around the door, and we saw — we remember we saw — how he grabbed the glass and he pulled it down her arm, a long deep cut in her arm. But that didn't do him no damn good, he bear her for worse, he beat her all in the head, and she was on the floor, she was on the floor, there was blood, blood, and we were just too scared, anybody to do anything ...

"I don't know who called, but she end up in the hospital."

"And — she didn't live long after that. She died."

That was Bolton's grandmother, who died at the hands of her husband, a chief petty officer in the navy. Earlier, the abuse he had doled out to his stepdaughter, Bolton's mother, made her abandon her toddler and run away from home. Bolton, who was born out of wedlock, never knew who her father was. Her mother made it to Philadelphia, where she died shortly thereafter.

The grandfather, called "Daddy," raised, if that's the right verb, three daughters, three stepdaughters and Bolton. "Daddy was evil, and I was evil, too, as a child — but I was evil because I was being treated evil," she wrote.

As a teenager Bolton was a petty thief, a casual drug user, a mother who wasn't a full-fledged prostitute but still swapped sex for money: "I was a



Ruthie Bolton, author of "Gal," is still guarding her privacy.

young girl living in the world by getting what I could from men."

But if "Gal" were only a tale of degradation and descent, it would probably have many fewer readers. Midway through her story, Bolton is saved by a good man, the manager at the Mister TeeVee rental shop. She moves from her "no-love" family into a loving family, and forgives Daddy enough to move back into his house and take care of him when he's dying. She and her family live there still.

Clearly, this is a woman at peace with herself. Now the mother of five children, Bolton has the high spirits of a giddy young woman. Her worldly success doesn't quite seem real. "I still think Gal everybody knew a long time ago," she laughs, "still that sweet girl."

Guarding her privacy, Bolton refused to be interviewed at home, so a meeting at a swank downtown hotel was arranged. Before the book came out, she had never been here. The tourist's Charleston — the cobbled

streets, the waterfront park with its cannons and view of Fort Sumter, the million-dollar houses with their wrap-around porches and historical plaques — is another world to her, separated from her childhood home by the harbor.

"Hungry Neck" is the nickname for this broad swath of territory. Thirty years ago it was rural, isolated and poor. "When I was growing up, I never saw white people walk through our neighborhoods," Bolton remembers.

"Not at all." But as Charleston grew, so did Hungry Neck. The central highway now boasts the usual sprawl of consumer shops, new developments are scattered about, and there are even some nice people's spreads.

From the description in "Gal," Bolton makes clear her house is a nice one — sturdily built of cedar, roomy, with a garden — but it's still mysterious why she would choose to live in a place where she felt such fear. Doesn't every walk down the hall bring flash-

backs of Daddy shouting "Gal" and then beating her with his belt over some perceived error?

"But remember," she says softly, "when I moved back in that house with my own kids, it was full of love, full of laughter and joy. The kids that were there before were always silent and scared and afraid. Now you're in the same house, and you see kids running up and down the hall, see them laughing and tickling each other, it really hits you right in the heart. This is the way it should have been."

The outside world rarely intrudes in "Gal." There's a mention of Head Start, a reference to Martin Luther King Jr., but beyond these the story might as well be taking place in the 1940s, the '50s, or even earlier. The streets are unpaved. No social workers come by. Gal is never taken to a doctor. When Daddy beats someone, the police aren't called.

"You know, during that time everyone minded their own business," says Bolton. "They stayed out of things."

Between 1984, when Humphreys published her first novel, "Dreams of Sleep," and last spring, she got about 20 requests for assistance from would-be writers. "I have a great story," she was told time and again by such folk as the retired navy admiral who had written the story of his life in linerics.

"There were lots of life stories, some written and some not written," she remembers. "The other category is people who have somehow witnessed something, like the woman who worked for a government agency and wanted to blow the lid off it." Humphreys didn't, she couldn't, help any of those people. But with Bolton, she surrendered immediately, captivated by the woman's voice.

The novelist is soft-spoken and serene, and amazingly generous. Bolton, after all, did in a month what takes the older writer about four years. Furthermore, while Humphreys' books have been well received, they're not best-sellers.

"Hers is not the only book that outsells mine. If you worry about things like that, you'll worry until you die," Humphreys says. "I also think this book is better than any of mine. It deserves to sell more. There's something in her language, a directness that I can never get to."

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

**North America**

The area from Dallas to Kansas City will have hot weather Sunday and Monday. Rain will move southward along the California coast Sunday into Monday, perhaps reaching Los Angeles Tuesday. Rain will turn to snow Tuesday with a few heavy storms. Madrid and Rome will have dry, warm weather early next week.

Middle East

Today: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East. Tomorrow: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East. Sunday: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East. Monday: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East. Tuesday: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East.

Latin America

Today: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East. Tomorrow: Unseasonably cold in the Middle East.

Asia

Today: Unseasonably cold in Asia. Tomorrow: Unseasonably cold in Asia.

Africa

Today: Unseasonably cold in Africa. Tomorrow: Unseasonably cold in Africa.

North America

Today: Unseasonably cold in North America. Tomorrow: Unseasonably cold in North America.

Latin America

Today: Unseasonably cold in Latin America. Tomorrow: Unseasonably cold in Latin America.

PEOPLE

Prince William of Luxembourg, youngest son of Prince Jean, the grand duke of Luxembourg, married Sibilla Weiller, a public relations director for a London art gallery, at the city hall in the Alsatian town

of Sélestat, France. The religious ceremony will be Sept. 24 in Versailles.

John Mellencamp, 42, canceled the rest of a U.S. tour after doctors found a clogged artery in his heart. The tour had 15 more performances, scheduled for this month. A spokesman said, "The prognosis is extremely good for a full recovery."

An Indian court on Friday stayed until Sept. 28 the screening of a critically acclaimed movie on the life of Padmini Devi. The court ordered the producer, S.S. Bedi, to hand over the original version of "Bandit Queen," to enable the Delhi High Court to consider Devi's request for a ban. The movie, directed by Shekhar Kapur, is based on a book by Mata Sen. Devi surrendered to the police in 1983, after allegedly gunning down 22 men to avenge her gang rape and the murder of her lover. She was freed in February after 11 years in prison without trial.

Lana Turner has been chosen to receive this year's award for lifetime achievement at the San Sebastian, Spain, film festival. She is expected to attend the festival, which is to begin Thursday.

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